

JUN 13 1952

Trzasmowski

Ma hogstuaré — \$220.00

Bedrie de St. Miki  
August 14, 1952  
Gripsholm.

Paid deposit 3-24-1952 — \$30.00

Wydano Szwedisk 4-18-52 = \$30.00

Paid 7-7-52 St. Michel local. \$175.00

" " " Alva Post ticket \$25.00

" " Service — \$10.00

Fee check for \$212.22. 8-22-52 = Wydatku do wizer gary

Paid 10-10-52 for St. Mike Ticket \$207.60 See \$5.00  
" 10-21-52 Depoleta \$10.00

Fee com: \$14.63 — 11-12-52

Wyjechala Nov 17, 1952.

Ch. ref. 4-4-53  
for \$238.00

at Princeton

Southampton, Mass

David Marshall, 1952

Ticket for com. \$255.00

Depoleta Co. 13, 1952-55.00

to David Marshall

Lucyanna, Regta Greene,  
Admiral Kierulff, Wgt. Morgan



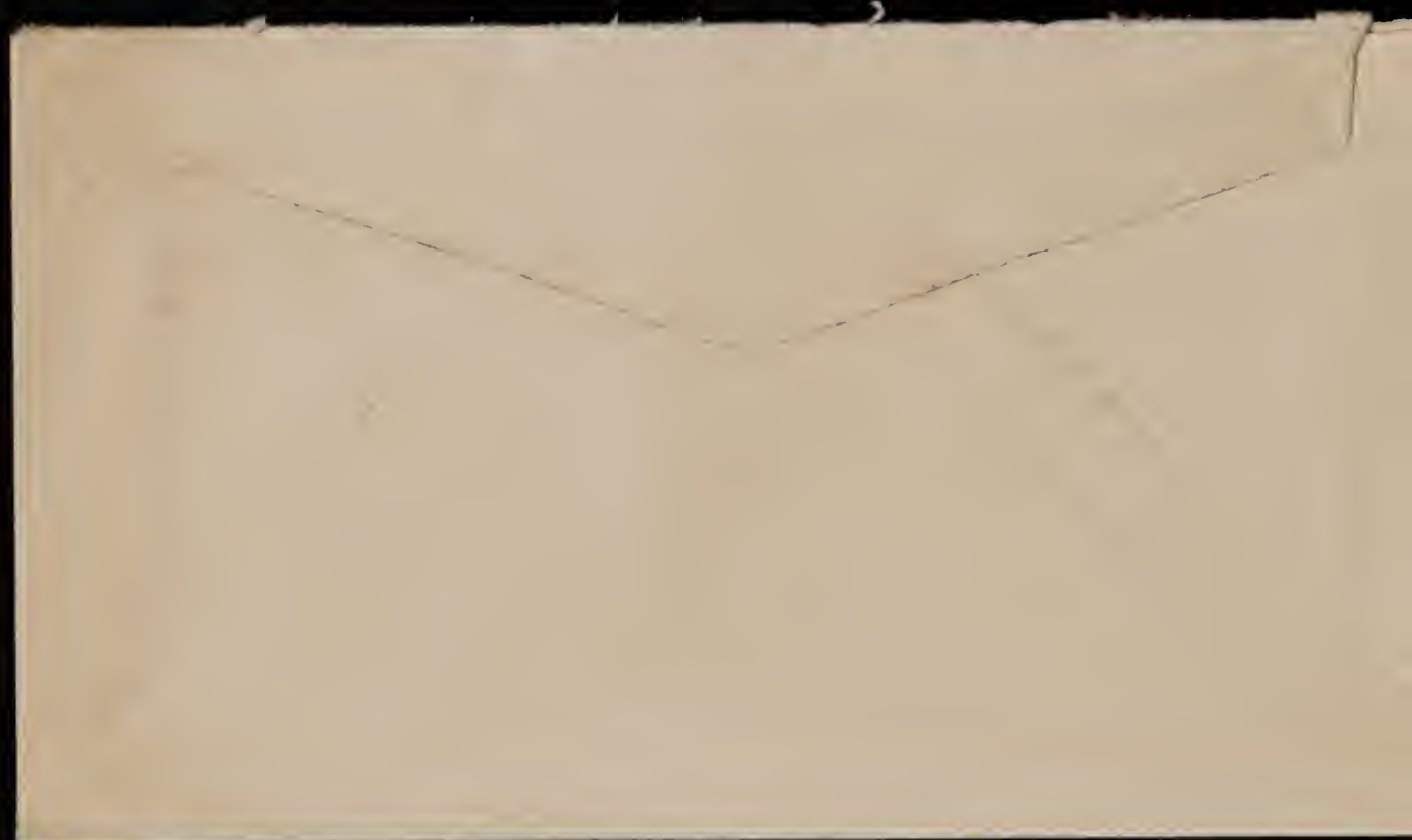


GO CUNARD  
*Getting there*  
is half the fun!

393 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON 17, MASS.

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.







## CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED

B O S T O N

September 25, 1953

Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Att. Mr. Felix Furtek

Dear Mr. Furtek:

PASSENGER: Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
P-238217

SS QUEEN ELIZABETH DUE TO ARRIVE September 29, 1953  
DOCKS PIERS 90/92 NORTH RIVER FOOT OF WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK

Friends of passengers arriving at New York and desiring admission within the Customs Lines on the pier must procure a pass from the Customs authorities by applying in person or by mail to the Collector of Customs, Custom House, Battery Park, New York City. Applications by mail should designate the ship and the date for which the pass is requested, specifying the name of the incoming passenger, and enclosing a self-addressed postage paid envelope for reply.

Due to weather, tides and similar contingencies, we are unable to calculate the exact docking hour until the ship nears port. Persons desiring the exact docking hour should telephone our Boston Office CO 6-2000 or the New York Pier (Judson 6-3838) the day before the steamer is due.

Under the U. S. Public Health, Customs and Immigration regulations, visitors to the piers are restricted from boarding any vessels during discharging operations unless specifically summoned on board by a government official in connection with passport matters.

We trust the foregoing provides the information you desire, and we remain,

Yours sincerely,

  
THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

DBM:abc



August 10, 1953

Mr. Alfred Krzanowski  
22 Princeton Avenue  
Easthampton, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

I received a letter from your mother, Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski stating that she would like to come to the United States.

She asked me to notify you and your father to try to use influence in getting permission for her to leave Poland and come to the United States.

I don't know if you have made any progress in the case of your mother. My advice is: go and see or write your district congressman and explain your mother's case to help and ask him for help.

As I understand from your mother's letter she renounced her United States Citizenship and accepted the Citizenship of Poland. She didn't understand the question asked by the Polish Consul at New York.

I believe the Congressman will take that case to the Department of State in Washington, D.C. The Department of State is the boss of the United Consul at Warsaw who will take your mother's case to the Polish Government.

Let me know what you are doing with her case.

Very truly yours,

Notary Public

FF:lmz





Szanowny Panie Furtek.

29/7.1953

Przepraszam że Panu zawracam głowę swoimi interesami ale znalazłam się w pryncyplem położeniu a niemogę się z dziećmi wprost porozumieć bo oni niebardzo rozumiają polskie pismo a ja znow kiego pisse po Angielsku i chciałabym to uczynić za pośrednictwem Pana. Otóż ja wszystko wytłumaczę w tem liście o co mnie chodzi i proszę aby Pan się porozumiął z moim synem który tam był u Pana i wytłumaczył mu wszystko w języku Angielskim bo potrzebuje ich pomocy aby pisali listy z prośbą do Ministerstwa Spraw Zagranicznych i do Ambasady Amerykańskiej we Warszawie a żeby Ambasada dotrzyła starann i pomogli mi uzyskać pozwolenie na powrót do U. S. A. a do Min. Spraw. Zagranicznych aby mi wydali to pozwolenie względnie więcej na opuszczenie Polski. te prośby są mi potrzebne jako dowody że o co się ja tutaj



siaram to jest prawda, bo mam tam  
dom i dzieci a tu w Polsce nie mam  
wby żyć czas dłuższy a do tego jestem stara  
i chora.

A dla tego mam te trudności bo nie wy-  
pisatom dokładnie jak długi czas chce być  
w Polsce przy staraniu się o wize i zastę-  
pomylka bo Konsul zrozumiał że ja tu  
z pewnością jadę na stałe i przystał mna  
do Polski jako Repatriantke to znaczy dał  
wize tylko na wjazd do Polski a na powrót  
nie ważna, a ja tego nie rozumiała bo na taką  
wize byłabym nie przyjeżdżała tutaj.

przez wjazd do Polski statam jako Repatry-  
antka statam się Obywatelką Polską i  
teraz upieram muszę się starać o zwolnie-  
nie mnie z Polskiego Obywatelstwa a potem  
o wize na tej podstawie że tu nie mam zro-  
go się utrzymać i samotnie nie dam rady  
żyć z braku sił. bo cała moja bliska rodzi-  
na jest w Ameryce.

3  
Że tak koniecznie chciałam wyjechać  
do Polski to z tego powodu że miałam  
nieporozumienie z mężem aż zachwro-  
tałam na nerwy i lekarz mi radził aby  
gdzies wyjechać na pewien czas to pre-  
dziej wrócić do zdrowia niestety i tu kło-  
potów mi nie brak przez to niespodzia-  
ne zajście i zdrowie nie wraca i życie i mę-  
czyż można się długo z taką choroba.

Dla tego robię co mogę aby koniecznie się  
wystarać i wrócić do domu, i zwracam  
się do Pana z tą prośbą że jako lepiej  
od moich dzieci rozumiejący te sprawy  
wy tłumaczy im i doradzi w jaki sposób  
mogą mi pomóc bo mnie samej jest  
ciężko gdzieś jeździć często aby się czegoś  
dowiedzieć.

Proszę powiedzieć Synowi że przy pisaniu  
prośby do Min. spraw Zagr. niech  
któś nie naciska aby mi ułatwili dostanie  
wizy powrotnej bo mnie chce szybko

dzieci do domu z powodu choroby abym  
tu nie biedowała. tutaj będą potrzebne adre<sup>y</sup>.

Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych

Warszawa Al. Pierwszej Armii. 23.

Do Ambasady

Ambasada Amerykańska.

Warszawa

Al. Stalina 23.

dobrze by było aby się wszyscy dzieci  
podpisali na tych prośbach.

jeśli będzie jaka odpowiedź dla mnie szybka  
to proszę adresować na taki adres bo wy-  
jeżdżam do Warszawy aby się starać na miejscu.

Krzanowska Honorata

Warszawa - Praga

Uł. Środkowa. No. 7. M. 44.

z Leocunkiem.

tel. No. 1305 m.  
adres Syna

Honorata Krzanowska

Alfred Krzanowski 22 Princeton Ave  
Easthampton Mass



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

August 6, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Felix:

As you know, I contacted the State Department's Passport Division in behalf of Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski at the request of your brother Joe.

Attached is a copy of the State Department's communication sent you on July 11, asking that she submit a letter, setting forth the names and addresses of the persons she desires to visit in Poland, length of time she intends to stay, etc. I am wondering if she has done this.

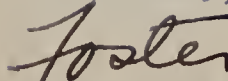
However, I feel it only fair to tell you that they have not been issuing permits to enter Poland and, in the event that they did, it is extremely unlikely that the Polish authorities would then issue her a Polish visa. She can have her American passport at any time but it would not be valid for travel in Poland.

As explained in the booklet sent you, on past occasions when people have been given rare permission to enter Poland, if the Polish Government considers them as Polish citizens because of birth, parents' nationality, etc., they have not been allowed to leave Poland once they enter. Therefore, the Department has been doing everything possible to protect American citizens who might qualify under the present Polish Government's definition of Polish citizenship.

Please let me know what Mrs. Krzanowski decides to do. As I said before, her present passport is not valid to travel in Poland but will permit her to travel to Western Europe and the Department has not been granting permission to American citizens to apply for a visa from the Polish authorities.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



FOSTER FURCOLO





PASSPORT DIVISION  
SPEEDLETTER

In reply refer to  
E 130-Krzanowski, Honorata

PASSPORT DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Date: July 11, 1952

Felix Furtek,  
226 Exchange Street,  
Chicopee, Mass.

Reference is made to your communication of June 9, 1952, concerning your client's desire to travel to Poland. There is enclosed a pamphlet entitled "Information for Bearers of Passports" and Mrs. Krzanowski's attention is invited to paragraph 50 on pages 79, 80 and 81. It is the Department's experience that a Polish visa will not be granted and Mrs. Krzanowski should make inquiries on this. Mrs. Krzanowski should submit the Department a statement setting forth the names and addresses of persons who are to be visited, the length of time she intends to remain in Poland and all other information concerning her itinerary. She should also inform the Department whether she believes that a Polish visa will be granted to her.

Enclosure:

Pamphlet.

R. B. Shipley

Chief, Passport Division



PA. SP. DIVISION  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

PA. SP. DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In reply refer to  
A 130-Krasnowski, Honorary

Date: July 11, 1952

Walter Furze,  
200 Exchange Street,  
Chicago, Mass.

Reference is made to your communication of June 9, 1952, concerning your client's desire to travel to Poland. There is enclosed a pamphlet entitled "Information for Owners of Passports" and Mrs. Krasnowski's application is invited to paragraph 32 on pages 79, 80 and 81. It is the Department's experience that a Polish visa will not be granted and Mrs. Krasnowski should make inquiries on this. Mrs. Krasnowski should submit the Department a statement setting forth the names and addresses of persons who are to be visited, the length of time she intends to remain in Poland and all other information concerning her itinerary. She should also inform the Department whether she believes that a Polish visa will be granted to her.

Enclosure:

Pamphlet.

H. B. Smith,

Chief, Passport Division

August 6, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Felix:

As you know, I contacted the State Department's Passport Division in behalf of Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski at the request of your brother Joe.

Attached is a copy of the State Department's communication sent you on July 11, asking that she submit a letter, setting forth the names and addresses of the persons she desires to visit in Poland, length of time she intends to stay, etc. I am wondering if she has done this.

However, I feel it only fair to tell you that they have not been issuing permits to enter Poland and, in the event that they did, it is extremely unlikely that the Polish authorities would then issue her a Polish visa. She can have her American passport at any time but it would not be valid for travel in Poland.

As explained in the booklet sent you, on past occasions when people have been given rare permission to enter Poland, if the Polish Government considers them as Polish citizens because of birth, parents' nationality, etc., they have not been allowed to leave Poland once they enter. Therefore, the Department has been doing everything possible to protect American citizens who might qualify under the present Polish Government's definition of Polish citizenship.

Please let me know what Mrs. Krzanowski decides to do. As I said before, her present passport is not valid to travel in Poland but will permit her to travel to Western Europe and the Department has not been granting permission to American citizens to apply for a visa from the Polish authorities.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF  
HIS MAJESTY  
GEORGE THE THIRD

BY  
JAMES OBERLIN, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
THE FIRST  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY  
GEORGE THE THIRD  
FROM 1760 TO 1770

THE SECOND  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY  
GEORGE THE THIRD  
FROM 1770 TO 1780

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY  
J. OBERLIN, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR  
IN THE YEAR 1780

THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY  
GEORGE THE THIRD  
FROM 1760 TO 1780

C O P Y

C O P Y

PASSPORT DIVISION  
SPEEDLETTER

In reply refer to  
E 130- Krzanowski, Honorata

Date: July 11, 1952

This form of communication is used to expedite consideration of your case. Should a reply be necessary, it should be addressed as follows to insure prompt receipt:

PASSPORT DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[Felix Furtek,  
226 Exchange Street,  
Chicopee, Mass.]

[ ]

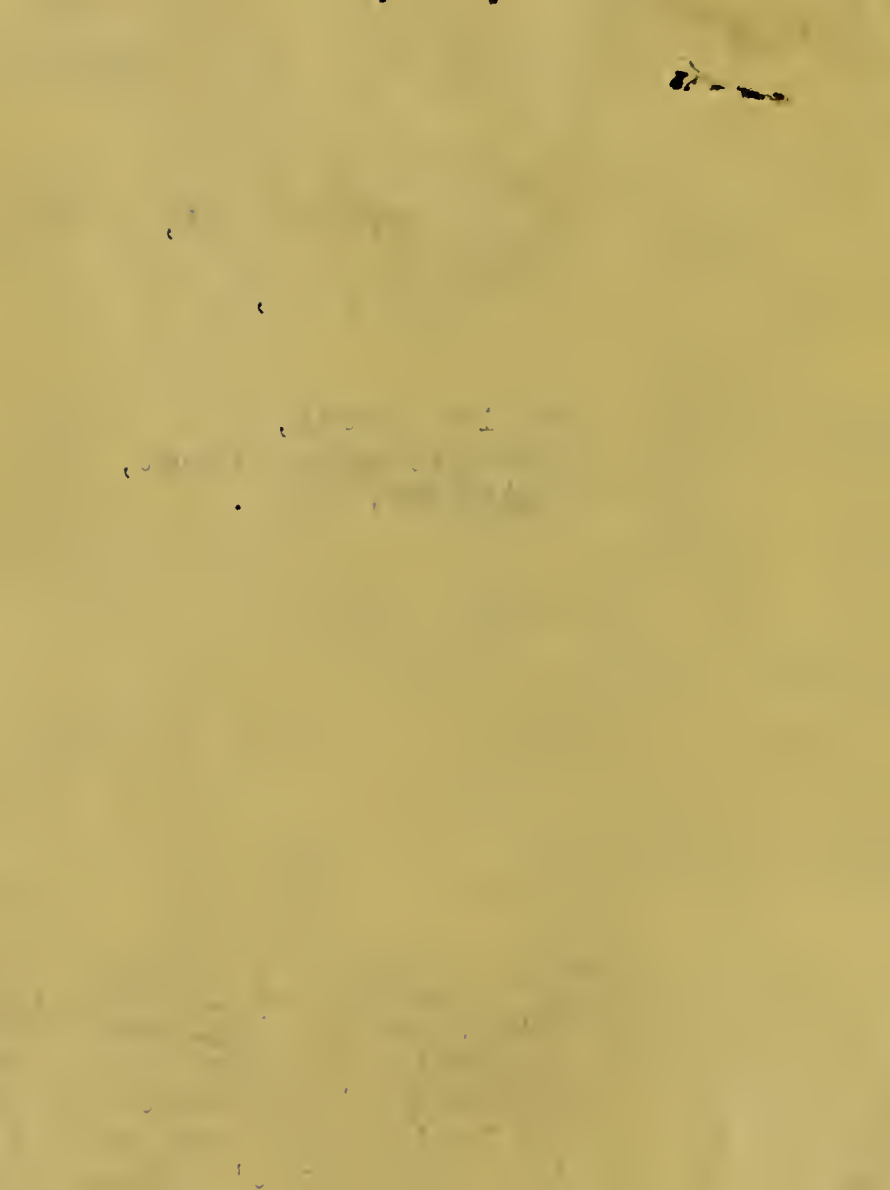
(3)

Reference is made to your communication of June 9, 1952, concerning your client's desire to travel to Poland. There is enclosed a pamphlet entitled "Information for Bearers of Passports" and Mrs. Krzanowski's attention is invited to paragraph 50 on pages 79, 80 and 81. It is the Department's experience that a Polish visa will not be granted and Mrs. Krzanowski should make inquiries on this. Mrs. Krzanowski should submit to the Department a statement setting forth the names and addresses of persons who are to be visited, the length of time she intends to remain in Poland and all other information concerning her itinerary. She should also inform the Department whether she believes that a Polish visa will be granted to her.

Enclosure:  
Pamphlet.

R. B. SHIPLEY,  
Chief, Passport Division





FF:

Mrs. Shipley will check. American passports are not valid for entry into Poland at present (except a few diplomatic passports).

However, she will check into the case and give us a report.

Peggy



July 29, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Felix:

Your brother Joe spoke to me about the case of Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski and, while I do not know just what can be accomplished, I 'll try my best.

I hope to have a report shortly from the State Department officials in Washington and will let you know.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

FF:od

FOSTER FURCOLO



Page 105

W. J. ...  
...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...





FOSTER FURCOLO  
TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER  
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

July 31, 1952

Mr. Joseph Furtek  
Department of Labor and Industries  
State House  
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Joe:

Just a note to enclose the within. We may not be able to do anything about the case, but, as you can see from the letter, we have succeeded in making your father your brother.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Furcolo", written in a cursive style.

Enclosure



FOSTER FURCOLO  
2D DISTRICT  
MASSACHUSETTS

MEMBER OF  
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE  
INTERIOR  
ARMED SERVICES

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

July 29, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Felix:

Your brother Joe spoke to me about the case of Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski and, while I do not know just what can be accomplished, I 'll try my best.

I hope to have a report shortly from the State Department officials in Washington and will let you know.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



FOSTER FURCOLO

FF:od





CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

226 EXCHANGE ST.

TEL. 852

CHICOPEE, MASS.

Chicopee, Mass., July 7<sup>th</sup> 1952

Received from

Mrs. Hilarata Kozanowski \$ 210.<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

ON ACCOUNT OF

Steamship Tickets & Tax

Money Orders

Packages

Commission

Passport or Visa Fee

Notary Fee

Service Fee

Poland Case

Miscellaneous

Two Hundred ten & <sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars

St. Ticket \$175.<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Visa Balance \$           

Port Ticket \$25.<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>; Ser \$10.<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

THERE IS NO GUARANTEE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, THAT THE PERSON WILL BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE U.S.A., AND THE AGENCY DOES NOT PROMISE HIS OR HER IMMIGRATION TO U.S.A.

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

BY Felix Furtek



# CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

226 EXCHANGE ST.

TEL. 852

CHICOPEE, MASS.

Chicopee, Mass., *Apr 21* 19*53*

Received from

ON ACCOUNT OF

Steamship Tickets & Tax

Maney Orders

Packages

Cammission

Passpart or Visa Fee

Natary Fee

Service Fee

Poland Case

Miscellaneous

*Jacob Krzmarowski — \$ 255<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>*

*Two Hundred Fifty Five<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>* Dollars

*One Transit Ticket from Sweden to N.Y. City, extra bet to Sweden & back* Balance \$

THERE IS NO GUARANTEE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, THAT THE PERSON WILL  
BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE U.S.A., AND THE AGENCY DOES NOT PROMISE  
HIS OR HER IMMIGRATION TO U.S.A.

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

BY

*F. Furtek*





No. P 238217

## CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED

No. P 238217

(Form 7)

For Tanger Class Ocean Passage as Follows:PURCHASER'S RECEIPT and CONTRACT for PASSAGE from EUROPE to AMERICA  
Keep this receipt—do not send it to the passenger

## NOT VALID FOR PASSAGE

## NOT TRANSFERABLE

This purchaser's receipt and contract for ocean passage must be carefully preserved by the purchaser as no refund can be obtained without surrendering this receipt. It should not be sent to the passenger and it will not be honored for passage. Passage will only be granted in exchange for the "Prepaid Certificate", issued in conjunction with this "Purchaser's Receipt."

IN CONSIDERATION of the sum named in the margin hereof, the receipt of which is acknowledged, the Company agrees to provide transportation as specified herein for the person or persons mentioned, within one year, at the rates in force at the date hereof, on any of the Company's ships on which there is accommodation available of the class provided for and at the rate paid; AND IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED THAT THIS CONTRACT IS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY AND ACCEPTED BY THE PURCHASER AND BY THE PASSENGER ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. Except as provided in this clause this contract is made between the purchaser acting as agent for the passenger and Cunard White Star Limited and wherever the word "Company" occurs in this contract it refers to Cunard White Star Limited. If, however, transportation is arranged or provided on board a vessel owned or chartered by Donaldson Atlantic Line Ltd., it is agreed that Cunard White Star Limited is acting as Agent for Donaldson Atlantic Line Ltd., with whom this contract shall be deemed to be made and that in such case wherever the word "Company" occurs in this contract it refers only to Donaldson Atlantic Line Ltd., and that in such case Cunard White Star Limited shall not be deemed a party to this contract, assumes no responsibility for its performance, and is exempt from any liability under this contract or otherwise.

2. A contract ticket for ocean passage will be issued to the passenger(s) in accordance with the laws of the country from which the passenger is booked or embarks. AND IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED between the Company, the purchaser hereof and the passenger that the purchaser and the passenger will be bound by the terms of such ocean contract in addition to the terms of this prepaid certificate and contract.

3. Emigrant passengers must not leave their homes for port of embarkation until advised to do so by the Company, otherwise they must stand the consequences of delay and all expenses in connection therewith. If upon receipt of such advice the passenger does not come forward after signifying his intention to do so, or if the Contract or Interim Ticket or other Passage Certificate issued to the passenger by the Company is lost or mislaid, this Contract is to be considered cancelled and the passage money absolutely forfeited.

4. This contract is not transferable and is valid only for the passengers named herein. It is not available for persons who are not entitled to admission to the United States or Canada, as the case may be, according to the interpretation of the laws of those countries by the Company or otherwise (nor will children under sixteen years of age be accepted unaccompanied by an adult) and the Company shall not be liable for any expenses whatsoever incurred by or for such persons enroute or at the port of embarkation.

5. The Company may provide board and lodging and forwarding back to their former homes for any emigrant passengers going forward to the port of embarkation, who for any reason whatsoever are not forwarded further, and such expenses shall be a deduction against any refund due on this contract.

6. Twenty cubic feet of personal baggage for each adult passenger or at the Company's option, 100 kilos or 220 lbs., will be carried by the Company's ship without additional charge and in the event of these amounts respectively being exceeded, the passenger shall pay at the current rate for each cubic foot of excess baggage. But it is agreed that neither the Company, nor the passage broker or agent, nor the ship, is in any case liable for loss of, or injury to, or delay in the delivery of, baggage or property of any passenger beyond the amount of FIFTY DOLLARS for each First, Cabin or Tourist Class adult passenger at which sums respectively it is hereby mutually agreed that the same is valued and upon which valuation the price of passage hereunder is based, unless the value of the same in excess of these sums respectively be declared at or before the issuance of this contract or at or before the delivery of said baggage or property to the ship, and unless additional compensation at the rate of 1% on such excess of value is paid thereon (in which case the liability shall not exceed such specified value), and unless a special contract is made in duplicate and signed by the parties; and this agreement as to the extent of liability shall also apply to any baggage or property as to which the Company may have become liable as warehouseman either before or after the voyage, and to baggage or property placed or intended to be placed in the passenger's stateroom.

7. No suit, action or proceeding against the Company or the Ship, or the agents of either, shall be maintainable for the recovery of baggage or property, or for damages for loss of, or injury to, or delay in delivery of the passenger's baggage or property, or for detention of the passenger, delay in landing him, or for breach of the terms hereof unless, (a) written notice of the claim be delivered to the Company at its New York address, namely 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., within forty days after the termination of the voyage and (b) such notice having been given, the suit, action or proceeding is commenced within one year after the termination of the voyage, and such suit, action or proceeding shall not be maintainable thereafter notwithstanding any provision of law of any State or Country to the contrary.

No suit, action or proceeding against the Company or the Ship, or the Agents of either, shall be maintainable for loss of life of or bodily injury to any passenger unless (a) written notice of claim be delivered to the Company at its New York address, namely 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., within six months from the day when the death or injury occurred; and (b) such notice having been given, the suit, action or proceeding is commenced within one year from the day when the death or injury occurred.

8. The right is reserved to refuse passage to anyone in such a state of health or physical condition as to be unfit to travel or whose condition through disease or otherwise may be dangerous or obnoxious to other passengers.

9. Additional fare will be collected on any children not specified in this contract, or where misrepresentation has been made as to age.

10. Refund can be obtained only by returning this "Prepaid Certificate" and also the "Purchaser's Receipt and Contract" to the Company in the United States of America and after they have received confirmation of the cancellation of the passage from their office abroad. Such refund shall be subject to the customary cancellation fee then in effect.

11. If this contract is issued in connection with a "round trip" and/or for passage during an "off season" and at a reduced rate, it is available for passage only during the periods applying thereto as advertised in the Company's rate schedule in effect at the time of booking, unless the passenger pays the difference between said reduced rate and the regular fare.

12. In making any arrangements for the care or transportation of any passenger or his or her baggage by any connecting or other carrier, railway, vessel, craft, transportation company, tramway, carriage, automobile, aircraft or otherwise howsoever than by the Company's ships or such tenders as are supplied at the same, or in making any arrangements for shore accommodation, amusement or entertainment for any passenger, or for any other service or facility transportation accommodation, victualling, amusement, entertainment service or facility aforesaid, it is understood and agreed that the Company is merely acting in the capacity of agent for the party or parties actually providing such care parties or otherwise imposed by such party or parties. It is further understood and agreed that the Company is not to be, or to be held, liable for the act, neglect, default, or omission of any party whomsoever in respect of any events, matters or things, whatsoever or wheresoever, elsewhere than aboard the Company's ships or such tenders as are supplied at the sole expense of the Company for the purpose of embarking or disembarking passengers in or from the Company's ships.

13. The Company reserves the right to cancel any scheduled call at any port for any reason at its option at any time whether before or after the sailing of the vessel, without previous notice to the passenger, and without liability to the passenger for any loss, damage or delay whatsoever howsoever consequential thereon, but if the port of debarkation named in this contract ticket is a schedule call so cancelled then—

## For the Company:

Agent's Signature CHICOFER BARKERS CORP.  
Place of Issue CHICOFER BARKERS  
Date of Issue APRIL 15, 1953

- (a) If such scheduled call be cancelled before the sailing of the vessel the Company shall at the option of the passenger either—  
(1) refund to the passenger the full amount of the passage money, whereupon this contract shall be terminated without any further liability whatsoever on the part of the Company to the passenger, or  
(2) furnish to the passenger orders, tickets or vouchers by sea and/or rail, as the case may be, to the port of debarkation named in this contract ticket from the nearest port at which the vessel calls to such port of debarkation, in which event the transit of the passenger to such port of debarkation from the time of leaving the Company's vessel shall be at the sole risk of the passenger in every respect and the Company shall be under no further liability whatsoever to the passenger  
(b) if such scheduled call be cancelled after the sailing of the vessel the Company shall furnish to the passenger orders, tickets or vouchers for transportation in accordance with and upon the terms set out in sub-clause (a-2) immediately preceding.

Names of Passengers	Ages
<u>Mrs Henderson Kazanowski</u>	<u>10</u>

Booked from: Southern Via   
(EUROPEAN STARTING POINT) (PORT OF DEPARTURE)  
To NEW YORK Via   
(AMERICAN DESTINATION) (PORT OF ARRIVAL)

OCEAN FARE or Thru Rate 170.-

Class Full Half Quarter Free

U. S. Head Tax 125.-

Class Full Half Free

Cash Advance To Be Paid At 4007-10000

As per C.A.O. No. 2 Embarkation Tax 295.-

ROUND TRIP Includes Eastbound Fare as per Following

Ship	Net Value	Good for Accommodation Value
Sailing Date		
Westbound Ticket		
Eastbound Ticket		

Purchaser's Name and Address: (Required by U. S. Government)

Mrs. JACOB KAZANOWSKA  
22 PRINCETON AVE  
EASTHAMPTON

First Passenger's Birthplace WIFE  
First Pass. Relationship to Purchaser

sole expense of the Company to embark or disembark passengers in or from the same, or in making any arrangements for shore accommodation, amusement or entertainment for any passenger, or for any other service or facility transportation accommodation, victualling, amusement, entertainment service or facility aforesaid, it is understood and agreed that the Company is merely acting in the capacity of agent for the party or parties actually providing such care parties or otherwise imposed by such party or parties. It is further understood and agreed that the Company is not to be, or to be held, liable for the act, neglect, default, or omission of any party whomsoever in respect of any events, matters or things, whatsoever or wheresoever, elsewhere than aboard the Company's ships or such tenders as are supplied at the sole expense of the Company for the purpose of embarking or disembarking passengers in or from the Company's ships.





CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

NUMBER  
4288

CHICOPEE, MASS.

March 27, 1956

53-134  
113

PAY  
TO THE  
ORDER OF

*Canceled*  
*Swedish American Line* \$238.<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

COPYING ★ ★ 238.00 00 00

DOLLARS

CHICOPEE FALLS BRANCH

HADLEY FALLS TRUST COMPANY

HOLYOKE, MASS

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

*Chas. Tu*

Y. Kuznetsovski Opaaid

000000

000000

000000

000000



March 27, 1953

Swedish American Line  
636 Fifth Avenue  
New York 20, New York

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski-age 56  
wieś Świerzowa poczta Zręcin  
Woj. Rzeszów, Poland

Gentlemen:

Mr. Jacob Krzanowski, 22 Princeton Avenue,  
Easthampton, Massachusetts, husband of the above  
paid the following:

One Tourist Class Ticket -----	\$210.00
U. S. Transportation Tax -----	3.75
Deposit to cover expenses in Sweden	40.00
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$253.75
Commision $7\frac{1}{2}$ on \$210.00 -----	15.75
<hr/>	
Net Balance -----	\$238.00

Enclosed is our check in the amount of \$238.

Yours truly,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz





# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

636 FIFTH AVENUE OR 4 W. 51<sup>ST</sup> ST. ROCKEFELLER CENTER • NEW YORK 20



TELEPHONE

CIRCLE 6 { 1440  
                  { 1566

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY IS:nj  
REFER TO

March 24, 1953

Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Your letter of March 16th has been received. We suggest that an open prepaid ticket be issued in the following rates:

Ocean Fare From Gothenburg	\$210.00
U. S. Transportation Tax	<u>3.75</u>

TOTAL	<u>\$213.75</u>
-------	-----------------

255.00  
213.75  
41.25

We will issue a prepaid ticket and forward it abroad and have the ticket ready in Gothenburg as soon as Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski is able to present herself. We attach herewith our sailing schedule and advise that we would be able to offer space in our sailings up to Gripsholm, westbound, June 19th.

8.75

Thereafter, we are full booked until Gripsholm sailing October 22nd. We presume Mrs. Krzanowski has sufficient funds to cover incidental expenses in Sweden. If not, we suggest that her husband deposit about \$50.00 to cover any incidental expenses in Sweden. We hope to be of service.

Very truly yours,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

per

Ilmar Sepp  
Manager, Prepaid Department

Enclosure







Dnia 17 go kwietnia 1953 roku

Pani Honorata Krzanowska  
wieś Swierzowa poczta Zręcin  
Woj. Rzeszów, Poland

Szanowna Pani:

Podług życzenia Pani mąż Pani p. Jacob Krzanowski  
zakupił u mnie szyfkartę klasa turystyczna ze Southampton  
do New Yorku od Kompanii Cunard. Numer szyfkarty jest:  
P238217.

Na żądanie kompanii mąż Pani zapłacił dodatkowo  
sumę \$125 które wypłaci Pani kompania we Warszawie.

Kompania list od Pani napisze lub może już  
napisała to niech Pani udzieli wszelkich informacji  
jakie kompania żądać będzie od Pani.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:lmz



# CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

226 EXCHANGE ST.

TEL. 852

CHICOPEE, MASS.

Chicopee, Mass., April 13 1958

Received from

ON ACCOUNT OF

Steamship Tickets & Tax

Money Orders

Packages

Commission

Passport or Visa Fee

Notary Fee

Service Fee

Poland Case

Miscellaneous

Jack Kravowski \$ 55.00  
Fifty Five and 00/100 Dollars  
for service & bal. Balance \$ -----  
m.s.t.

THERE IS NO GUARANTEE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, THAT THE PERSON WILL BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE U.S.A., AND THE AGENCY DOES NOT PROMISE HIS OR HER IMMIGRATION TO U.S.A.

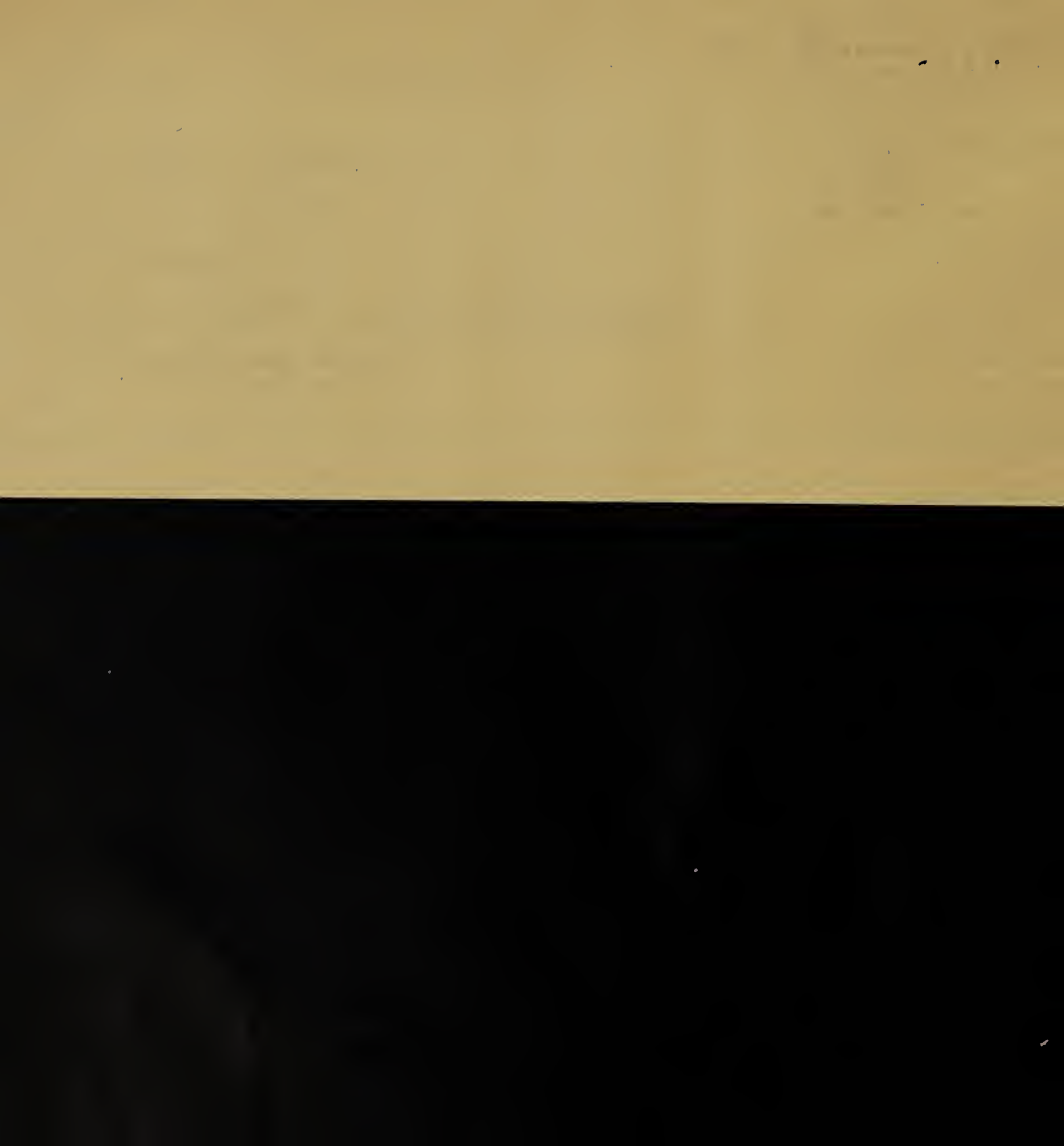
CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

BY

Felix Furtek





April 13, 1953

The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited  
393 Boylston Street  
Boston 17, Massachusetts

Re: "JJO/fmg"

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowska ~~age 56~~  
wieś Swierzowa, poczta Zręcin  
Woj. Rzeszów, Poland

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your letter of April 8, 1953,  
Mr. Jacob Krzanowski, 22 Princeton Avenue, Easthampton,  
Massachusetts, husband of the above paid us \$170 plus  
\$125 totaling \$295 for an open Prepaid ticket for Mrs.  
Krazanowski.

We have deducted our commission of 7½% on \$165 which  
amounts to \$12.37 and are enclosing a check for the balance  
of \$282.63.

Yours very truly,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz

Enc.





# THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

## CUNARD WHITE STAR

IN YOUR REPLY  
KINDLY QUOTE

JJO/fmg

393 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 17, MASS.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

TELEPHONE  
COMMONWEALTH 6-2000

April 8, 1953

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

MRS. HONORATA KRZANOWSKI

Dear Mr. Furtek:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter April 6th re the above mentioned and it will be quite in order for you to issue an open prepaid ticket for Mrs. Krzanowski from Southampton to New York. The fare for the QUEENS would be \$165.

Our management have also requested that where passengers are coming from Poland that they have a cash advance of \$125. So if you will collect \$170 plus \$125 from Mr. Krzanowski sending us in the prepaid certificate along with your check for the total less your commission of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the ocean fare, we will then send by air mail to our people abroad asking them to arrange <sup>forwarding</sup> as quickly as possible for Mrs. Krzanowski.

Where passengers are residents abroad, we do not choose specific reservations and dates, as frequently they run into difficulty with their traveling credential.

The cash advance of \$125 is paid to Mrs. Krzanowski, out of which she pays ~~any~~ expenses and any moneys left over when she arrives in the states may be handed back to her husband.

The object of the cash advance is to make sure that she will have no difficulty, once she starts the journey and will have ample funds available. If we can be of further information or assistance, please feel free to call on us.

Yours sincerely,

THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED





Dnia 9 go kwietnia 1953 roku

Mr. Jacobb Krzanowski  
22 Princeton Avenue  
Easthampton, Massachusetts

Szanowny Panie:

Otrzymałem tutaj list od Cunard Line. Żądają oni na szyfkartę będzie telegraficznie wysłaną \$170.00; następnie \$125.00 cash ma być dla Mrs. Krzanowski gdyby jej brakowało pieniędzy jej to wypłacą do tego potrzeba dodać \$15 za obsługę \$15 więc razem wyniesie \$310.

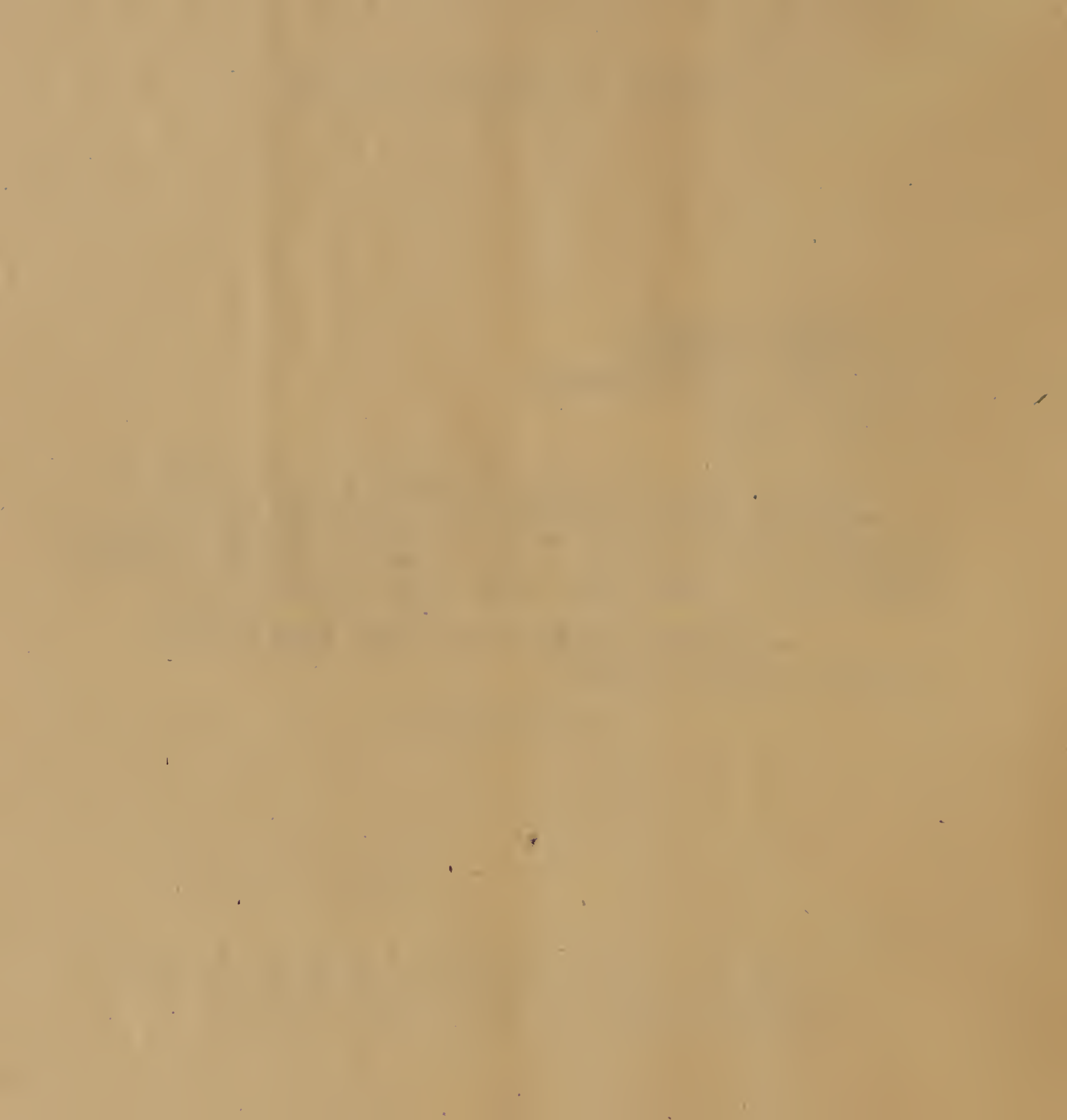
A ponieważ Pan zapłacił już \$255 więc ma Pan dopłacić jeszcze \$55.00.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:lmz

P.S. Otrzymałem list od żony Pana. Opisuje ona swoje trudności i chce na Cunard Linie jechać.



Dnia 13 go kwietnia 1953 roku

Mr. Jacob Krzanowski  
221 Princeton Avenue  
Easthampton, Massachusetts

Szanowny Panie:

Sumę \$55 otrzymałem na co załączam pokwitowanie.

Zaraz dzisiaj wysłałem do Kompanii Cunard  
należytość jak również napisałem list do żony Pana  
opisując jej całą sytuację.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:lmz







393 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON 17, MASS.

*Lypharta*



Mr. Felix Furtek, President

Chicopee Bankers Corporation

226 Exchange Street

Chicopee, Mass.



Krzyszowska Honorata

4 Kwietnia 1953

Swierowa, Pocz. Żreścin  
pow. Krosno. Woj. Rzeszów

Szanowny Panie Furtak

donosił mi mój syn że wraz z mężem  
zamówili mi kartę okrętową przez Pana  
w Swedish American line.

prosiła bym bardzo jeśli to będzie możli-  
we zmienić i zrobić rezerwację w Angiels-  
kiej linii okrętowej Cunard line ponieważ  
na Szwecję jest podróż strasznie długa i  
uciążliwa bo do Szwecji muszę jechać bar-  
dzo długo Polskim pociągami następnie ma-  
łem statkiem do granicy Szwecji i przez Szw-  
ecję pociągami kilkanaście godzin z przesie-  
dka zanim się dostanę do portu na okręt  
który jedzie do New Yorku od 9 do 10 dni,  
a na Anglię to się jedzie przez Gdynię i  
bliższą drogą pociągami następnie Polski  
statek jeździ do Southampton co 2 tygodnie  
a Angielski statek płynie tylko 5 do 6 dni  
z Southampton do New Yorku



zatem proszę bardzo skomunikować się  
o tem a jakos to może przeprowadzić i  
bezradna, działać sprawiedliwie i zamówie-  
niem że datę wyjazdu i zamówienie ka-  
potrzebne dokumenty na wyjazd nie chcia-  
jeśli bym nie mogła wyjechać z powrotem do  
o to nie zmogę winać ale mam trudności  
Yorku dać mi wizę taką jak repatriantom  
tu starać o wizę na opuszczenie granic Te-  
prosiłam o wizę na czas dłuższy. Pan zno-  
popart moją prośbę o wydanie mi tego po-  
różne wypadki które mnie zmuszają do say-  
ratam o wizę aby przyjechać do Polski do  
klimatu i dla zdrowia z tego zdenerwowa-  
wizę bo bym była nie wyjeżdżając naraz  
może by Pan również mógł powiadomić Fest-  
coś pomógł

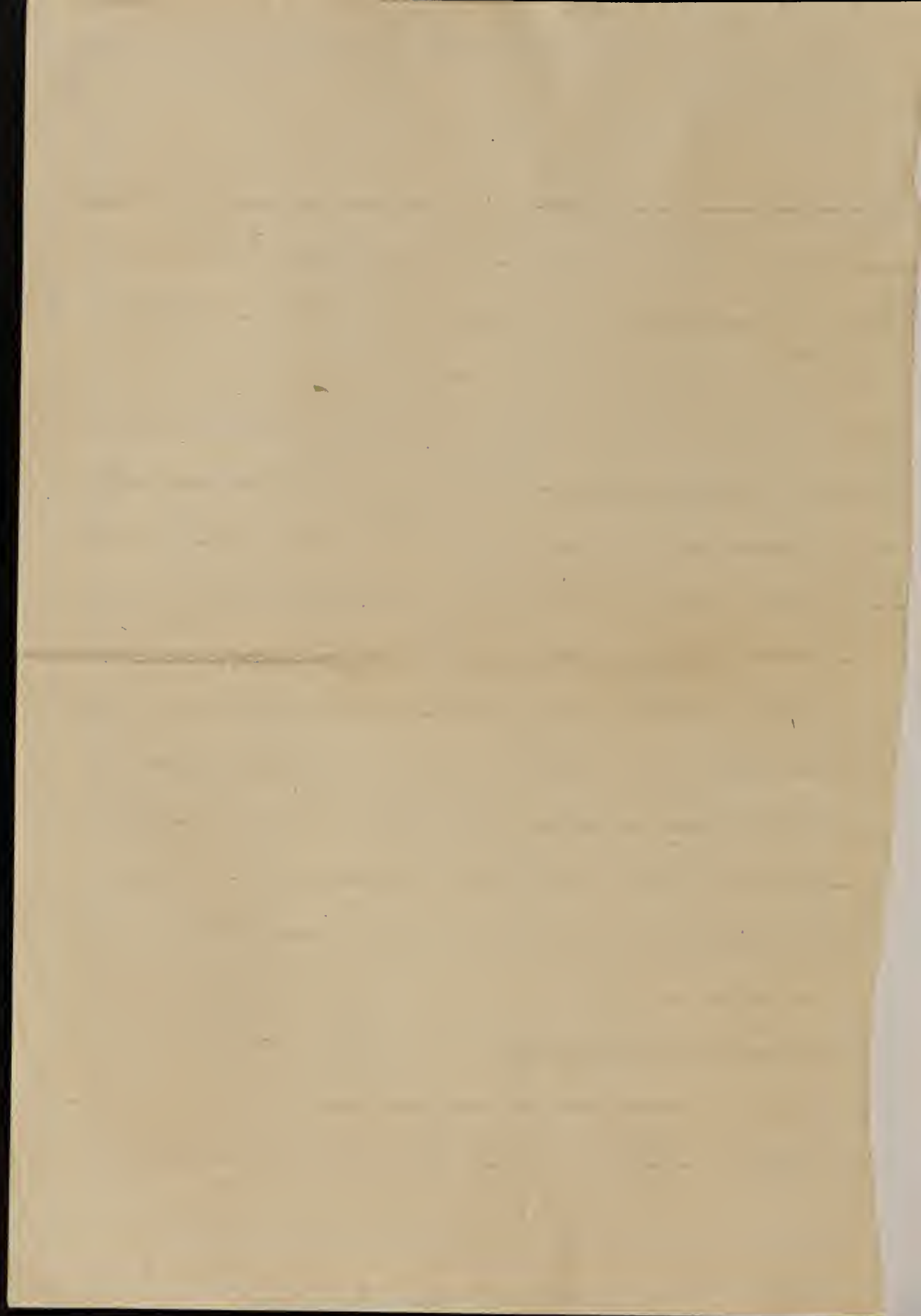
Proszę bardzo zająć się moją sprawą gorliwie  
pozdrowienie dla Pana z Polskiej ziemi.

Z poważaniem

ze mną jak również zawiadomić mojego syna  
a Pan proszę dopomóż mi bo tu jestem  
dla mnie kartę okrętową z tem zastrzeżenie-  
m naznaczyłam gdy będę miała w ręku  
alby przepłacić pieniądze za szybką  
donosi w oznaczonym czasie.  
bo nie wiem dla czego Konsul Polski w New-  
pewnie przez pomyłkę i teraz muszę się  
Polski bo ja tu nie przyjechałam na stałe ale  
Konsula może mógłby go zapytać alby on  
zwolnienia na wyjazd szybko bo w domu zastę-  
pię powrotu, a ja dla tego tak się upie-  
kłam chora i lekarz mi zalecił zmianę  
i nawet nie zauważyłam jak mam  
zając się na tyle kłopotów.  
a Furcało o mojej sprawie a on również mógłby

a Tom nie pozbędzie tego żałuję serdecznie

Kracuska Honorata





# THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

## CUNARD WHITE STAR

393 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 17, MASS.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

TELEPHONE  
COMMONWEALTH 6-2000

IN YOUR REPLY  
KINDLY QUOTE

JJO/fmg

April 16, 1953

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

MRS. HONORATA KRZANOWSKI  
PREPAID NO. P238217

Dear Mr. Furtek:

Attached is Purchaser's Receipt of the above mentioned prepaid which we have issued from Southampton to New York on the basis of \$170 plus the cash advance of \$125 which is covered by our cash advance order No. 4007.

Your commission which you deducted was based on  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of \$165, whereas it should have been  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of \$170, so we are therefore enclosing our check to your order for \$.38 representing the difference.

As soon as we have advice as to what steamer the lady is proceeding, we will inform your office immediately.

Yours sincerely,

THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

Enclosures



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

April 1, 1953

United States Lines  
563 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

We have a prospect to whom we could sell an open prepaid tourist class ticket--a Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski, residing presently in Poland.

She is an American citizen and went to Poland in November, 1952 to pay her relatives a visit.

She has a U.S. Passport and a valid Polish Visa. In going to Poland she bought a ticket from the Swedish American Line. However, the Swedish American Line has refused to sell her a Westbound ticket because their Company has no agent in Poland. We are enclosing the letter from the Swedish Line for your information and would appreciate it if you will return it to us.

If you are able to sell Mrs. Krzanowski a prepaid, please let us know as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz

Enc.



April 6, 1953

The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited  
393 Boylston Street  
Boston 17, Massachusetts

Re: Prosp. Pass.-Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski

Gentlemen:

The above-captioned, Mrs. Krzanowski, went to Poland in November, 1952.

She is a United States Citizen and has a valid American Passport and Polish Visa.

She wrote to her husband, Mr. Jacob Krzanowski, 22 Princeton Avenue, Easthampton, Mass., asking him to buy her a Tourist Class ticket on one of your ships sailing from Southampton to New York.

Mr. Krzanowski paid us a sufficient sum for the ticket. Mrs. Krzanowski promised that she will come to Southampton on the date you set up.

Please write and let us know the price of the ticket.

Yours truly,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz





# UNITED STATES LINES

UNITED STATES LINES COMPANY

PANAMA PACIFIC LINE  
AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

563 BOYLSTON STREET  
(COPLEY SQUARE)  
BOSTON 16, MASS.

April 2, 1953

Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Massachusetts

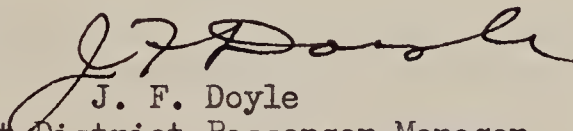
Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 1st attaching letter which you received from the Swedish American Line, in connection with a prepaid ticket from Poland.

We regret that we are unable to issue any prepaid tickets from Poland and would suggest that the passenger, if possible, leave Poland for Bremerhaven or some other country that is not behind the Iron Curtain.

We return letter from the Swedish American Line and would appreciate your advising us if we can be of any further assistance.

Very truly yours,



J. F. Doyle  
Assistant District Passenger Manager

JFD:mh  
Enc. (1)

*Keep America Strong on the Seas,*  
TRAVEL and SHIP in AMERICAN SHIPS





# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

636 FIFTH AVENUE OR 4 W. 51<sup>ST</sup> ST. ROCKEFELLER CENTER • NEW YORK 20



TELEPHONE

CIRCLE 6 { 1440  
          { 1566

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO IS:nj

March 30, 1953

Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski -- age 56 -- wies Swierzowa  
poczta Zrecin -- Woj. Rzeszow, POLAND

We thank you for your letter of March 27th regarding  
above-captioned and return your Check No. 4288 with regrets.

We are unable to accept prepaid passage for passengers  
from Poland for the sole reason that we do not have any agents  
in Poland with whom we would be able to contact passengers. Of  
the number of Polish cases we have had in the past few years,  
we have had none that have been able to leave Poland nor could  
we make any contact with them.

We, therefore, hesitate to accept prepaid for above  
case. Thank you for your kind cooperative interest in our  
service.

Very truly yours,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

per

Ilmar Sepp  
Manager, Prepaid Department









**REGISTERED**

**Mr. Felix Furtek**

**226 Exchange Street**

**Chicopee, Massachusetts**

**KONSULAT GENERALNY  
RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ  
W NEW-YORKU**

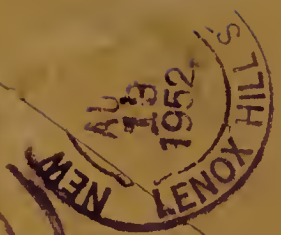
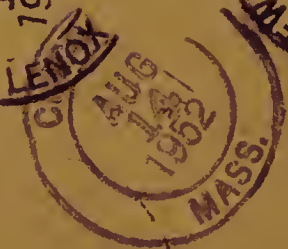
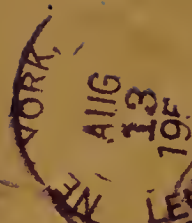
**CONSULATE GENERAL  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND  
NEW-YORK, N. Y.**

**149-151 East 67-th Street**

**No. .... 33/347/52/7023**

**REGISTERED**  
**776139**





# Information for Bearers of Passports

JANUARY 25, 1951

*(Subject to change without notice)*

*Replaces edition of March 1, 1950*



*SPECIAL NOTE:* An American citizen, whether native or naturalized, should read carefully section II regarding the laws of the United States which govern the loss of American nationality. A naturalized citizen should read those parts of sections III or IV which relate to the country of which he was originally a national. Persons born in the United States of alien parents should also read those sections with care, as well as paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 of section I.



	PAGE
NORWAY . . . . .	54
PORTUGAL . . . . .	57
SWEDEN . . . . .	59
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	61

#### IV

Status of American citizens in certain countries with the governments of which the United States has not concluded naturalization treaties . . . . .

ESTONIA . . . . .	64
GREECE . . . . .	65
IRAN . . . . .	66
ISRAEL . . . . .	70
ITALY . . . . .	73
LATVIA . . . . .	75
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	77
POLAND . . . . .	77
RUMANIA . . . . .	79
SPAIN . . . . .	81
SYRIA and LEBANON . . . . .	83
TURKEY . . . . .	84
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST RE- PUBLICS . . . . .	90
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	93
	95

# INFORMATION FOR BEARERS OF PASSPORTS

---

## WARNING

Special attention is called to paragraph 8 of this pamphlet concerning the regulations of foreign countries pertaining to money and other valuables and containing particular warning with regard to regulations in foreign countries governing the money and other valuables which travelers may bring into and take out of the countries they expect to visit.

---



## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXCERPT FROM a report made by a Congressional committee upon its return from Central and South America:

“Tourists who assume an air of arrogance or who transcend the common bounds of decency in human conduct can do more in the course of an hour to break down elements of friendly approach between peoples than the Government can do in the course of a year in trying to stimulate friendly relations. As we act so are we judged, words to the contrary notwithstanding, and it is fervently to be hoped that our citizen travelers will have a growing appreciation of this fact and deport themselves in a manner befitting their station and training.”

### *Passport applications for persons subject to the draft*

Persons proceeding abroad who are of the draft age should keep their local boards advised of their whereabouts.



## *Engaging in political affairs in foreign countries*

The Department of State has always considered that it is improper for American citizens to interfere in the political affairs of foreign countries and in general has taken such action as ground for refusing • passport and registration facilities to them or extending protection to them. Particular attention is called to the fact that under section 401 of the Nationality Act of 1940 American citizens lose their nationality by voting in a political election in a foreign state; by accepting or performing the duties of an office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof for which only nationals of such state are eligible; or by taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state.

### *1. Signature*

*The signature of the person to whom a passport is issued should be affixed in*

*the places indicated therein immediately upon its receipt.*

The passport is not valid unless it has been signed. The bearer should also fill in the blank spaces on the inside cover of the passport.

## *2. Loss, destruction, mutilation, or alteration of passport*

A passport, whether valid or expired, is an important document. It should not be allowed to pass into the possession of an unauthorized person. The mutilation or alteration in any way of an unexpired passport may render it invalid and subject the person to whom it was issued not only to inconvenience but also to possible prosecution under the law.

3. The loss or destruction of a valid passport should be reported immediately to the Passport Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest American consular officer.

4. The application for a new passport to replace a valid passport which it is alleged has been lost, destroyed, or mutilated

must be accompanied by a detailed statement, in the form of an affidavit, of the circumstances under which the passport is alleged to have been lost, destroyed, or mutilated.

5. As a rule, new passports can be issued in cases referred to in paragraph 4 only after an exhaustive inquiry.

## 6. *Amendment of passport*

Passports may be amended to include or to exclude the American wife and American minor children of the person to whom issued, upon the written request of the bearer. The passport agents in Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco have authority to amend passports. Passports may also be amended by American consular officers and, in the absence thereof, by American diplomatic officers; and they may be amended by the chief executive officers of the outlying possessions of the United States.

## *7. Regulations of foreign governments*

Passport and other travel regulations of foreign countries vary and are subject to changes. They also vary with respect to the outlying dominions, colonies, mandated territories, or dependencies of foreign countries. For authentic information regarding such regulations, inquiry should be made, before leaving the United States, of the diplomatic or consular representatives of the countries to be visited with reference to the following subjects: visas; import and export regulations; regulations pertaining to the carrying of personal arms and ammunition; baggage; photography; tax; travel; residence; health; vaccination; and employment regulations.

## *8. Regulations of foreign countries pertaining to money and other valuables*

These regulations may require that travelers' money be carried in checks or bank drafts which would facilitate the taking out of funds upon departure from



the particular foreign country. Travelers may avoid unnecessary delays and difficulties by informing themselves beforehand whether monetary restrictions are in force in the countries they expect to visit and how they apply to foreign travelers. Such information may be obtained from the diplomatic or consular officers of the countries to be visited.

It is understood in particular that regulations in European countries may require that persons reaching the border declare to the authorities the kind and amount of money and other valuables in their possession such as jewelry, furs, cameras, typewriters, et cetera, and obtain an attestation of the fact, which attestation will enable them to take out of the country the money and other valuables brought in by them. Travelers should inquire at the first place of entry in each country as to what, if any, regulations of this nature are applicable to them. Failure to make a declaration when required by foreign law or regulation, whether or not requested to do so by the customs or other official at the place of entry, may subject

the travelers to confiscation of their money or other valuables and the imposition of fines exceeding many times the value of the money and other valuables. In many countries permits to take out money and other valuables must be obtained from the appropriate Government official.

#### UNITED KINGDOM: RESTRICTIONS ON THE AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT IN AND TAKEN OUT

Under the terms of the Currency Restrictions and Travelers Exemptions Order of 1947, dated August 21, 1947 (S. R. & O. 1947, No. 1804), the amount of United Kingdom bank notes which may be brought into the United Kingdom by any person who travels to the United Kingdom from some place outside the United Kingdom, other than the Channel Islands and Eire, or who touches at any place outside the United Kingdom while traveling from the Channel Islands or Eire, is limited to £5 sterling in value; a similar limit of £5 sterling is placed on the value of the bank notes which an outgoing trav-

eler may take with him on leaving the United Kingdom. The restrictions imposed by the order are applicable without discrimination to all travelers, and no exception to its provisions can be allowed, e. g. on grounds of diplomatic privilege.

Foreign bank notes may be imported into the United Kingdom without restriction. If, however, a traveler, being a non-resident of the United Kingdom, intends to take them out of the United Kingdom on his departure, he should insure that the Immigration Officer is informed to this effect on his arrival in the United Kingdom. The Immigration Officer will then mark the passport to show the actual amount of foreign currency notes brought into the United Kingdom, and the traveler will be at liberty to take these out with him when he leaves.

## 9. *Duration of visas*

As certain foreign visas are valid for one trip only, or restricted in the period of time for which they may be used, applicants for visas should be careful to advise

the foreign consular officer to whom application for visa is made of the expected number of trips into such foreign country and the length of the intended sojourn therein. Difficulties are frequently encountered by travelers when attempting to obtain permission for the extension of their stay in a foreign country beyond the period designated in the visa. Travelers by air must comply with the same visa regulations as apply to travelers by land or water.

*10. American citizens urgently advised to obtain visas from the appropriate foreign consuls stationed in this country before beginning their journeys*

It is understood that the regulations of most foreign countries require that a visa be obtained before the American citizen leaves the United States. Therefore American citizens proceeding abroad must assure themselves that the necessary visas have been placed in their passports by the foreign representatives in the United States of the countries they intend

to visit. Should there be any question whatsoever with regard to the necessity of obtaining visas for travel in certain countries, prospective travelers are cautioned to consult the appropriate foreign consuls before leaving the United States.

## 11. *Special documents required for visas for certain countries*

(a) *Certain special certificates for travel in Latin America.* Most countries of Latin America are understood to require that applicants for visas present certificates of vaccination against smallpox and must also present health certificates. Many countries of Latin America also require police certificates. As the regulations of the particular foreign countries governing these different matters vary frequently it is not practicable to attempt to list the countries. Appropriate information will be furnished by the consuls of the countries to be visited.

(b) *Smallpox vaccination for travel to foreign countries.* The United States Public Health Service urges all prospec-



tive travelers to foreign countries who are not immune to smallpox by previous attack or successful vaccination within 3 years, as evidenced by a valid vaccination certificate, to be vaccinated prior to embarking on such travel and to secure a certificate on which the result of the vaccination is recorded. Otherwise passengers may be subjected to possible delay and vaccination before they are readmitted to the United States.

(c) *Inoculation requirements for travel throughout the world.* In view of present conditions in foreign countries brought on by the war it is desirable that American citizens should inform themselves as to appropriate vaccination or inoculation precautions which should be taken before traveling abroad. The Passport Division of the Department of State distributes a circular giving this information.

## 12. *Visas to include outlying possessions, etc.*

Americans who intend to travel in certain foreign countries, and in the outlying dominions, colonies, mandated terri-

tories, or dependencies of such countries, are cautioned to inquire regarding, and obtain, if necessary, specific visas not only for the foreign country, but for the outlying dominions, colonies, mandated territories, or dependencies in which they intend to travel.

### *13. Visas for American citizens who are classed as immigrants*

It is understood that persons proceeding as immigrants to foreign countries must have their passports visaed for that purpose. Particular inquiry should be made by American citizens of the diplomatic and consular officers of the countries to which they expect to proceed whether they will be classed as immigrants and for that reason be required to be in possession of passports and visas. In order to establish whether they will be classed as immigrants they should be careful to make clear to such officers the reason for their intended visit and the duration of their intended stay.

#### 14. *Department of State does not act as intermediary in obtaining visas*

The visa regulations of foreign governments are enforced directly by the representatives of those governments.

“It is an accepted maxim of international law, that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe.”  
(142 U. S. 651)

#### 15. *Permits for work in foreign countries*

An American citizen who intends to take up employment in a foreign country should, before leaving the United States, inquire at a consulate of such country whether he is required to obtain a permit. If so, such permit should, if possible, be applied for and obtained through the consulate before departure from the United States.

#### *Colonization projects in foreign countries*

American citizens are warned that they should not undertake colonization in for-

eign countries until after careful inquiry and investigation. Before permitting themselves to engage in a venture of this kind, interested persons should first seek the advice, through the Department of State, of the American Embassy or Legation stationed in the country in which they contemplate settling. By taking this precaution, interested persons may be appropriately informed of climatic, geographic, and other relevant conditions. Prudent inquiry of this kind may be the means of saving much trouble, including financial loss.

## 16. *Registration at American Consulate*

American citizens intending to make an extended sojourn in a foreign country should register at the nearest American Consulate immediately upon arrival in the foreign country.

It is also suggested that the traveler call at the American Embassy, Legation, or consular office in each of the cities visited abroad, giving his local address, the date of expected departure, and his forwarding

address. If he reports any difficulty which he is experiencing locally, the office may be able to render assistance or give helpful advice.

### 17. *Registration with local authorities*

Information in regard to local police registration, etc., in foreign countries should be obtained from the local authorities direct or through the nearest American Consulate.

### 18. *Dual nationality*

Persons born in the United States of unnaturalized parents acquire American citizenship under American law and as a general rule also acquire the nationality of the country of which their parents are nationals. Often foreign nationality is retained even when the parents of the person born in the United States are subsequently naturalized as United States citizens during the minority of the child. A person possessing the nationality of both the United States and a foreign coun-



try, who habitually resides in the territory of such foreign country and who is in fact most closely connected with that country, should not expect to receive the protection of this Government while he is residing in such country, and it is not the practice of the Department to make representations in his behalf with a view to his release from the performance of military or other obligations to the foreign country.

### *19. Failure to recognize American naturalization*

A number of foreign countries with which the United States has not concluded naturalization treaties do not regard the naturalization of their citizens or subjects in this country as resulting in the loss of their original allegiance. In such a case, a person born in the United States subsequent to the naturalization of a father whose American naturalization is not recognized by the country of which he was a citizen or subject at the time of such naturalization, may be considered to acquire at birth the status of a national of

the country of his father's origin under the laws of that country.

## 20. *Military service in foreign countries*

Persons claiming citizenship through naturalization, either in their own right or through a parent, and persons born in this country of foreign-born parents, should, before proceeding to the country of their origin, if born abroad, or that of the origin of their parents, if born in the United States, ascertain their status with regard to military service in such country. Inquiries regarding such matters may be made to the diplomatic and consular officers in the United States of those countries.

American citizens are particularly warned that serving in the armies of foreign countries may result in the loss of their American citizenship, and in this connection attention is called to section II hereunder entitled "Loss of Nationality".

## II. LOSS OF NATIONALITY

21. *The Nationality Act of 1940* (54 Stat. 1169), approved October 14, 1940, effective January 13, 1941

This act, as amended, provides in part as follows:

### CHAPTER IV—LOSS OF NATIONALITY

“SEC. 401. A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by:

“(a) Obtaining naturalization in a foreign state, either upon his own application or through the naturalization of a parent having legal custody of such person: *Provided, however,* That nationality shall not be lost as the result of the naturalization of a parent unless and until the child shall have attained the age of twenty-three years without acquiring permanent residence in the United States: *Provided further,* That a person who has acquired foreign nationality through the naturalization of his parent or parents, and who at the same time is a citizen of the United States, shall, if abroad and he has not heretofore expatriated himself as an American citizen by his own voluntary act, be permitted within two years from the effective date of this Act to return to the United States and take up perma-

nent residence therein, and it shall be thereafter deemed that he has elected to be an American citizen. Failure on the part of such person to so return and take up permanent residence in the United States during such period shall be deemed to be a determination on the part of such person to discontinue his status as an American citizen, and such person shall be forever estopped by such failure from thereafter claiming such American citizenship; or

“(b) Taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; or

“(c) Entering, or serving in, the armed forces of a foreign state unless expressly authorized by the laws of the United States, if he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state; or

“(d) Accepting, or performing the duties of, any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof for which only nationals of such state are eligible; or

“(e) Voting in a political election in a foreign state or participating in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; or

“(f) Making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State; or

“(g) Deserting the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war, provided he is convicted thereof by court martial and as the result of such conviction is dismissed or dishonorably discharged from the service of such military or naval forces: *Provided*, That notwithstanding loss of nationality or citizenship or civil or political rights under the terms of this or previous Acts by reason of desertion committed in time of war, restoration to active duty with such military or naval forces in time of war or the reenlistment or induction of such a person in time of war with permission of competent military or naval authority, prior or subsequent to the effective date of this Act, shall be deemed to have the immediate effect of restoring such nationality or citizenship and all civil and political rights heretofore or hereafter so lost and of removing all civil and political disabilities resulting therefrom; or

“(h) Committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, provided he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

“(i) Making in the United States a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officer as may be designated by, the Attorney General, whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not con-



trary to the interests of national defense [added by Act of July 1, 1944; repealed by Act of July 25, 1947, Public Law 239]; or

“(j) Departing from or remaining outside of the jurisdiction of the United States in time of war or during a period declared by the President to be a period of national emergency for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States.

“SEC. 402. A national of the United States who was born in the United States or who was born in any place outside of the jurisdiction of the United States of a parent who was born in the United States, shall be presumed to have expatriated himself under subsection (c) or (d) of section 401, when he shall remain for six months or longer within any foreign state of which he or either of his parents shall have been a national according to the laws of such foreign state, or within any place under control of such foreign state, and such presumption shall exist until overcome whether or not the individual has returned to the United States. Such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or to an immigration officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State and the Department of Justice jointly prescribe. However, no such presumption shall arise with respect to any officer or employee of the .

United States while serving abroad as such officer or employee, nor to any accompanying member of his family.

“SEC. 403. (a) Except as provided in subsections (g), (h), and (i) of section 401, no national can expatriate himself, or be expatriated, under this section while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions, but expatriation shall result from the performance within the United States or any of its outlying possessions of any of the acts or the fulfillment of any of the conditions specified in this section if and when the national thereafter takes up a residence abroad.

“(b) No national under eighteen years of age can expatriate himself under subsections (b) to (g), inclusive, of section 401.

“SEC. 404. A person who has become a national by naturalization shall lose his nationality by:

“(a) Residing for at least two years in the territory of a foreign state of which he was formerly a national or in which the place of his birth is situated, if he acquires through such residence the nationality of such foreign state by operation of the law thereof; or

“(b) Residing continuously for three years in the territory of a foreign state of which he was formerly a national or in which the place of his birth is situated, except as provided in section 406 hereof.

“(c) Residing continuously for five years

in any other foreign state, except as provided in section 406 hereof.

“SEC. 405. Section 404 shall have no application to a person:

“(a) Who resides abroad in the employment and under the orders of the Government of the United States;

“(b) Who is receiving compensation from the Government of the United States and residing abroad on account of disability incurred in its service.

“SEC. 406. Subsections (b) and (c) of section 404 shall have no application to a person:

“(a) Who shall have resided in the United States not less than twenty-five years subsequent to his naturalization and shall have attained the age of sixty-five years when the foreign residence is established;

“(b) Who is residing abroad upon the date of the approval of this Act, or who is thereafter sent abroad, and resides abroad temporarily solely or principally to represent a bona fide American educational, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commercial, financial, or business organization, having its principal office or place of business in the United States, or an international agency of an official character in which the United States participates, for which he receives a substantial compensation;

“(c) Who is residing abroad on account of ill health;

“(d) Who is residing abroad for the pur-

pose of pursuing studies of a specialized character or attending an institution of learning of a grade above that of a preparatory school, provided that such residence does not exceed five years;

“(e) Who is the wife, husband, or child under twenty-one years of age of, and is residing abroad for the purpose of being with, an American citizen spouse or parent who is residing abroad for one of the objects or causes specified in section 405 or subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) hereof;

“(f) Who was born in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, who originally had American nationality, and who, after having lost such nationality through marriage to an alien, reacquired it;

“(g) Who is the wife, husband, or child under twenty-one years of age of, and is residing abroad for the purpose of being with a spouse or parent who is an American national by birth and such spouse or parent during minority for a period or periods totaling ten years has resided in the United States;

“(h) Who is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, or of the World War, his wife, minor children, or dependent parents.

“SEC. 407. A person having American nationality, who is a minor and is residing in a foreign state with or under the legal custody of a parent who loses American nationality under section 404 of this Act, shall at the same time lose his American nationality if such

minor has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state: *Provided*, That in such case, American nationality shall not be lost as the result of loss of American nationality by the parent unless and until the child attains the age of twenty-three years without having acquired permanent residence in the United States.

“SEC. 408. The loss of nationality under this Act shall result solely from the performance by a national of the acts or fulfillment of the conditions specified in this Act.

“SEC. 409. Nationality shall not be lost under the provisions of section 404 or 407 of this Act until the expiration of six years following the date of the approval of this Act: *Provided, however*, That a naturalized person who shall have become subject to the presumption that he has ceased to be an American citizen as provided for in the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1228), and who shall not have overcome it under the rules in effect immediately preceding the date of the approval of this Act, shall continue to be subject to such presumption for the period of six years following the date of the approval of this Act unless it is overcome during such period.

“SEC. 410. Nothing in this Act shall be applied in contravention of the provisions of any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party upon the date of the approval of this Act.”



The same act provides as follows:

“SEC. 101. For the Purposes of this Act—

“(a) The term ‘national’ means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

“(b) The term ‘national of the United States’ means (1) a citizen of the United States, or (2) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States. It does not include an alien.

“(c) The term ‘naturalization’ means the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth.

“SEC. 104. For the purposes of sections 201, 307 (b), 403, 404, 405, 406, and 407 of this Act, the place of general abode shall be deemed the place of residence.

“SEC. 323. A person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the first or second World War, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States was or is at war, who has lost citizenship of the United States by reason of any oath or obligation taken for the purpose of entering such service, or by reason of entering or serving in such armed forces, and who intends to reside permanently in the United States, may be naturalized by taking before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301, the

oaths prescribed by section 335. Any such person who has lost citizenship of the United States during the second World War may, if he so desires, be naturalized by taking, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 335. For the purposes of this section, the second World War shall be deemed to have commenced on September 1, 1939, and shall continue until such time as the United States shall cease to be in a state of war. Certified copies of such oath shall be sent by such diplomatic or consular officer or such court to the Department of State and to the Department of Justice.” (As amended by the Act of April 2, 1942.)

The Act of Congress approved June 25, 1948, to amend the Organic Act of Puerto Rico reads as follows: “That the Organic Act of Puerto Rico (39 Stat. 951) is amended by inserting the following new section:

“‘Sec. 5b. Section 404 (c) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 804 (c)), shall not be applicable to persons who have acquired citizenship under the provisions of section 5 and 5a of this Act. This amendment to be retroactive to October 13, 1945.’” (Public Law 776—80th Cong., chap. 649, 2d sess.)

## *22. Presumption of fraudulent naturalization*

Section 338 (c) of the same act reads as follows:

“(c) If a person who shall have been naturalized shall, within five years after such naturalization, return to the country of such person’s nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such person to become a permanent citizen of the United States at the time of filing such person’s petition for naturalization, and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such person to citizenship and the cancelation of the certificate of naturalization as having been obtained through fraud. The diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries shall from time to time, through the Department of State, furnish the Department of Justice with the names of those persons within their respective jurisdictions who have been so naturalized and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity, or in any other foreign country, and such statements, duly certified, shall be admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to revoke and set aside the order admitting to citizenship and to cancel the certificate of naturalization.”

### III. STATUS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS CONCLUDED TREATIES CONCERNING NATURALIZATION AND AGREEMENTS REGULATING THE LIABILITY TO MILITARY SERVICE OR OTHER ACT OF ALLEGIANCE OF PERSONS HAVING DUAL NATIONALITY

23. The following information concerning military regulations of certain foreign countries as possibly affecting American citizens is believed to be correct but is not to be considered as official so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of a foreign government:

#### 24. *Albania*

The United States does not recognize the present Albanian regime and does not

maintain diplomatic or consular representatives in Albania. The present Albanian regime does not recognize the continuing validity of the naturalization treaty between the United States and Albania signed April 5, 1932, by which naturalized American citizens of Albanian origin were formerly protected in Albania, and the Albanian authorities have refused to grant permits to American citizens to leave that country for the purpose of returning to the United States. It is therefore inadvisable for American citizens to attempt any travel to Albania under existing conditions.

## 25. *Austria*

The Department understands that as of April 27, 1945, under the Austrian law pertaining to the transfer of citizenship, all persons shall be regarded as Austrian citizens who were Austrian citizens on March 13, 1938, provided that no circumstances effecting the loss of such citizenship, as by serving in the public or military forces of a foreign state, arose



prior to April 27, 1945. The law further provides that persons who during World War II voluntarily served in the military forces of one of the Allied nations shall be exempted from loss of Austrian nationality. It is understood that under the Austrian law of July 10, 1945, regarding the acquisition and loss of Austrian citizenship, such citizenship is lost upon naturalization in a foreign country, but that it is possible to retain Austrian citizenship in such cases by special consent of the Austrian Government.

There are apparently no laws at present in force in Austria bearing on military service, since the Austrian Government has not been permitted to maintain armed forces and will not receive this right until after the conclusion of a treaty.

## 26. *Belgium*

In accordance with article 3, a, of the law on militia, recruiting, and the obligations of service coordinated by the Royal Decrees of February 15 and July 29, 1937, all Belgian subjects must be en-

rolled in the recruiting reserve after attaining the age of 17, but they are not considered as having violated this requirement unless they have failed to enter their names for enrollment before December 31 of the year in which they attain the age of 19 years.

Under the terms of the naturalization convention between the United States and Belgium, signed November 16, 1868, a Belgian naturalized as a citizen of the United States is considered by Belgium as a citizen of the United States, but upon return to Belgium he may be prosecuted for a crime or misdemeanor committed before naturalization, saving such limitations as are established by the laws of Belgium.

A naturalized American, formerly a Belgian, who has resided five years in this country cannot be held to military service in Belgium, or to incidental obligations resulting therefrom, in the event of his return, except in cases of desertion from the regular military or naval service or mobilized reserve, or in certain other cases provided for by Belgian law.

Under Belgian law a person who was born in the United States of Belgian parents may, upon reaching the age of 16, renounce Belgian nationality with the approval of the persons whose consent would be necessary to validate his marriage. This consent may be given either in the act of renunciation itself or in a separate affidavit received by the registrar in charge. If such consent cannot be obtained, he may, in order to avoid difficulties during a temporary stay in Belgium, request that he be inscribed with the Belgian militia and at the same time ask that he be suspended from military service until he has attained the age of 21, when he can execute the act of renunciation of Belgian nationality without the approval of his legal guardian.

If renunciation is made after December 31 of the year in which the person attains the age of 19, he must first request and obtain the permission of the Belgian Government, as provided for in article 18, subdivision 1, third paragraph of the law on Belgian nationality, as he is at that

time liable to obligations of military service in the active Army and the reserve.

The duration of military obligations in the active Army and the reserve is 15 years, and at the end of that period a declaration of renunciation may be made without the special consent of the Belgian Government, unless the person involved is considered as a deserter or a person avoiding conscription. The latter cannot be apprehended or held in the service beyond the age of 45. At that time he ceases to be under military obligations and may renounce Belgian nationality without the consent of the Belgian Government. The deserter, however, should request and obtain the consent of the Government regardless of his age.

The renunciation of Belgian nationality should be executed, in Belgium, before the Registrar of Vital Statistics at the place of residence or, in foreign countries, before a Belgian diplomatic or consular representative.

## 27. *Bulgaria*

Operation of the naturalization treaty between the United States and Bulgaria which was signed on November 23, 1923, was suspended from December 13, 1941, as a result of the state of war between the United States and Bulgaria. The treaty of peace with Bulgaria signed at Paris February 10, 1947, provides that within six months from the coming into force thereof each Allied or Associated Power will notify Bulgaria which of its prewar bilateral treaties with Bulgaria it desires to keep in force or revive. The treaty of peace entered into force September 15, 1947. On March 9, 1948, the Government of the United States, through the American Minister at Sofia, notified the Bulgarian Government that it desired to keep in force or revive certain prewar bilateral treaties and other international agreements with Bulgaria, among which was the naturalization treaty signed at Sofia on November 23, 1923.



The treaty provides in substance as follows:

A national of Bulgaria who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States is recognized as an American citizen upon his return to the country of his origin, subject to any law providing that Bulgarians do not lose their nationality by becoming naturalized in another country during a period when Bulgaria is at war. Bulgarians who have become naturalized as American citizens are not, upon returning to Bulgaria, subject to punishment for the original act of emigration or for failure prior to naturalization to respond to calls for military service accruing after bona fide residence was acquired in American territory. If a national of Bulgaria who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States shall renew his residence in Bulgaria without the intent of returning to the United States, he may be held to have renounced his naturalization. The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person

naturalized in the United States shall have resided 2 years or more in Bulgaria.

Under article 6 of the law on Bulgarian citizenship, published in the Official Gazette, No. 70, dated March 26, 1948, a Bulgarian citizen desirous of acquiring foreign nationality does not lose his Bulgarian citizenship until after having obtained previous authorization from the Bulgarian Ministry of Justice to that effect. The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the American Legation at Bucharest that failure to obtain permission for naturalization in a foreign state from the Ministry of Justice will subject the person concerned to fines and possible imprisonment under the laws of Bulgaria.

It is understood that according to article 7 of the Bulgarian law of 1948, above-mentioned, loss of Bulgarian citizenship does not free a person from the fulfilment of his duties to the Bulgarian state. Under such law, a person losing Bulgarian citizenship may be compelled by the Minister of Justice to liquidate within a specified period of time his property in

Bulgaria and to leave the territorial limits of the state, or militia action may be taken against him and his property with or without direction from the Minister of Justice.

## 28. *Czechoslovakia*

Persons born in the United States of Czechoslovak parents are regarded as Czechoslovak citizens under the laws of that country. If such persons enter Czechoslovakia, they become subject to its laws in relation to military service and other matters, including the laws governing the departure of Czechoslovak nationals from Czechoslovakia. The Department of State has been informed that the Czechoslovak Government does not consider that a citizen of Czechoslovakia can simultaneously be a citizen of another state. Persons born in the United States of Czechoslovak parents who possess Czechoslovak nationality under the laws of that country are warned that if they make a trip to Czechoslovakia the Department can give no assurances to them that they will be free from molestation because

of their standing under the laws of Czechoslovakia. Inquiry concerning these matters might be made to a diplomatic or consular representative of Czechoslovakia in the United States. The Department does not act as an intermediary in such inquiries. It should be particularly borne in mind, moreover, that final determination of all matters concerning Czechoslovak nationality is made only by the appropriate authorities in Czechoslovakia.

Under the treaty of naturalization between the United States and Czechoslovakia signed July 16, 1928, it is provided that nationals of Czechoslovakia who have been or shall be naturalized in the territories of the United States shall be held by Czechoslovakia to have lost their former nationality and to be nationals of the United States. The treaty provides that the foregoing provisions shall not be applicable to a national of Czechoslovakia who obtains naturalization in the United States while Czechoslovakia is at war. Nationals of Czechoslovakia naturalized in the United States are not, upon their return to Czechoslovak territory, prose-

cuted or punished for expatriation, or for having failed, prior to their naturalization, to answer summonses to military service which had been served upon them within a period of 5 years preceding their naturalization. If a national of Czechoslovakia who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States shall renew his residence in Czechoslovakia without the intent to return to the United States, he is held to have lost the nationality acquired by naturalization. The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the United States shall have resided more than 2 years in Czechoslovakia.

## 29. *Denmark*

In November or December of the year in which a person liable to military service becomes 17 years old, he is expected to report for enrolment on the conscription list. If he neglects to do so, he may be fined from 4 to 40 kroner; but if his



neglect arises from a design to evade service he may be imprisoned.

Anyone leaving the country before he should be entered on the conscription list is expected, in case he returns before his thirty-second year and is yet subject to military service, to report for entry on the conscription list.

Anyone who, after having been entered on the conscription list or after having reported for entry on the list, leaves the country must, under penalty of fines of from 10 to 100 kroner, report his departure as well as his return to the competent official. These rules are also at present disregarded under the aforementioned temporary law, so that the individual conscripts, in the event that they are due to appear at the forthcoming examination of army recruits, are prohibited from leaving the country without specific authorization from the Ministry of Interior.

During the year when the person liable to military service attains the age of 20 he

is bound to present himself before the board of examiners, and if he is found to be fit for service he is then entered on the Army list and called for service the following year, unless he has obtained from the Minister of the Interior a deferment to one of the following years or unless, in consequence of a high number drawn by lot, he is exempted from military service.

In case he fails to appear when the law requires that he be assigned to military duty he is liable to imprisonment.

The treaty of naturalization between the United States and Denmark, signed July 20, 1872, provides that a former subject of Denmark naturalized in the United States shall, upon his return to Denmark, be treated as a citizen of the United States; but he is not thereby exempted from penalties for offenses committed against Danish law before his emigration. If he renews his residence in Denmark, with intent to remain, he is held to have renounced his American citizenship. The intent not to return may, under the treaty, be held to exist when the naturalized citi-

zen shall have resided for 2 years in his native land.

A naturalized American citizen formerly a subject of Denmark, having renewed his residence in Denmark with intent to remain or having resided in that country for more than 2 years, is liable to perform military service in Denmark if he was in the Army at the time of emigration and deserted; or if, before emigration, he had been enrolled for duty, called, and failed to appear; or if, after his return, he is assigned to a military unit.

The Ministry of Interior is authorized, upon application, to exempt conscripts from military service in peacetime when it is established that the individual in question has served in the armed forces of a foreign state within the period from September 1, 1939, to December 31, 1945. Reference here is chiefly to conscripts who have served in the armed forces of the Allied countries. Furthermore, dispensation may be given under certain circumstances to conscripts who have resided abroad on the Faroe Islands or in Greenland within the period from

September 1, 1939, to May 5, 1945, and who have therefore not performed military service in Denmark.

### 30. *Finland*

The convention between the United States and Finland, signed at Helsinki January 27, 1939, regulating military obligations of persons having dual nationality provides that a person possessing the nationality of both the United States and Finland who habitually resides in one of the countries and who is in fact most closely connected with that country shall be exempt from all military obligations in the other country.

Article 11 of law No. 325 of May 9, 1941, effective July 1, 1941, "Regarding the Acquisition and Loss of Finnish Citizenship", provides:

"Unless a person who by right of birth has acquired the citizenship of both Finland and some foreign country has had his domicile in Finland and has performed or commenced to perform regular military service in this country, or has received tuition during at least two years in a Finnish or Swedish language educa-

tional institution in this country, or has had other connection with Finland which would manifest his solidarity with this country, he shall forfeit his Finnish citizenship on attaining the age of twenty-two if he is at the time a citizen of a foreign country.”

Article 10 of law No. 325 provides that a Finnish citizen who is naturalized as a citizen of a foreign country upon his own application forfeits his Finnish citizenship.

The Finnish law of June 17, 1927, regarding the loss of Finnish citizenship was repealed by law No. 325 of May 9, 1941:

### 31. *France*

Persons born in France, or born outside of France of French parents, should, before visiting France, consider the desirability of inquiring of the nearest French consular or diplomatic officer whether they will be immune from molestation in France under the military-service or other laws of that country.

American citizens of French origin visiting France should understand that a French visa of their passport does not re-



lieve them from any military or other obligations to which they may be liable in that country.

The ordinance of October 19, 1945, revises and codifies the French nationality laws. The new ordinance brings together the basic law of August 10, 1927, and a series of subsequent texts of laws which amended certain points of the basic law concerning the acquisition or the loss of French citizenship.

The French law of October 19, 1945, provides as follows concerning the loss of French nationality:

Article 9. Until a date which shall be established by decree, and at the very latest at the expiration of a period of five years following the date of the legal cessation of hostilities, the acquisition of a foreign nationality by a Frenchman less than 50 years old shall not make him lose French nationality except with the authorization of the French government.

Article 87. A French person who has attained his majority shall lose his French nationality if he voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality.

Article 88. However, until the expiration of a period of 15 years from the time of either his enrolment in the active army or his inscription

in the census tables in case he has been granted dispensation from active service, his loss of French nationality shall be subject to the authorization of the French government.

This authorization shall be granted by decree.

The following persons shall not be required to solicit any authorization in order to lose French nationality:

1. Persons exempted from military service;
2. Persons who are bearers of a final discharge;
3. All men, even those who have not presented themselves, after the age when they are totally freed of the obligation of military service, in conformity with the law on army recruitment.

Article 89. During wartime, the length of time provided for in the preceding article may be modified by decree.

Regarding persons born in the United States of French parents, the loss of their French nationality is governed by article 91 of the ordinance of October 19, 1945, which reads as follows:

Article 91. A Frenchman, even a minor, who having foreign nationality status is authorized upon his own request by the French government to lose his status as a French citizen, loses his French nationality.

This authorization shall be granted by decree.

The minor must be authorized or represented as the case may be, under conditions provided for in articles 53 and 54.

Persons born in the United States of French parents who wish to retain their American citizenship and renounce their French citizenship under the provisions of articles 53 and 54 of the law of October 19, 1945, should inquire at a French consulate as to the procedure which should be followed in making the petition. It is understood that the appropriate application may be made (1) by the interested person himself if he is over 18 years of age; (2) by the person concerned, with the permission of his legal representative, if he is less than 18 years old and over 16; or (3) by the legal representative of the interested minor in the latter's name if he is less than 16.

There is no treaty between the United States and France relating to the naturalization of nationals of one country in the other country and there is unfortunately a conflict between the laws of the United States and France relating to nationality. Until persons who were born in the United

States of French parents have pursued the course mentioned above and are released from French nationality, or are able to obtain a safe conduct from a French diplomatic or consular officer in the United States, they should refrain from placing themselves within the jurisdiction of France. Should such a person place himself within that jurisdiction and be required by French law to perform military service as a French citizen he would cease to be an American citizen under the provisions of Section 401 (c) of the Nationality Act of 1940, which provides that nationality of the United States shall be lost by entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state if the person concerned has or acquires the nationality of such state.

#### MILITARY SERVICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

On December 22, 1948, there was concluded an agreement between the United States and France regarding military service. The terms of the agreement,

which superseded the agreement of February 25, 1948, are as follows:

“1. It will be considered that citizens of the United States of America who are also French citizens have fulfilled their military obligations in France during the wars of 1914–1918 and 1939–1945 if they have fulfilled the same obligations in the armed forces of the United States and can prove the fact by an official document from the United States authorities.

“2. It will be considered that French citizens who are also citizens of the United States of America have fulfilled their military obligations to the United States during the wars of 1914–1918 and 1939–1945 if they have fulfilled the same obligations in the French armed forces and can prove the fact by an official document from the French authorities.

“3. Interested persons will be granted a period of two years from the date on which this agreement is concluded in which they may clarify their status by the production of the above-mentioned documents.

“4. Each of the two governments will deliver to the citizens of the other government who have volunteered in its armed forces during the wars of 1914–1918 and 1939–1945 a certificate designed to permit them to clarify their status in regard to their country.



“5. The conditions under which any service rendered in the national interest during the wars of 1914–1918 and 1939–1945 can be considered military service will be left to the joint decision of the two governments. A certificate specifying the nature of the services rendered will be delivered to the interested party when the question arises by the means provided in the preceding paragraphs.

“6. The provisions of this present agreement in no way affect the legal position of interested parties in the matter of nationality.

“7. The present agreement, which supersedes the agreement of February 25, 1948, will become effective immediately, and will remain in effect until the expiration of the period of two years mentioned in paragraph 3.”

An American woman who marries a French citizen after October 19, 1945, automatically acquires French nationality from the date of her marriage, unless prior to the celebration of the marriage she expressly declares that she declines French nationality.

## 32. *Germany*

Supreme authority in Germany is being exercised, on instructions from their gov-

ernments, by the United States, British, and French High Commissioners, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly through the Allied High Commission in matters affecting the three Western zones which comprise the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Department is not in a position to indicate the exact status and scope of nationality laws in Germany, except that in the United States zone of occupation no laws will be permitted to conflict with the United States laws on naturalization. Military service laws are not in effect in Germany.

### 33. *Great Britain*

Under the British Nationality Act of 1948, effective January 1, 1949, it is understood to be the British view that no British national can lose British citizenship by naturalization in a foreign state on or after January 1, 1949, until a formal renunciation is made under section 19 of the Act.

### 34. *Hungary*

The Department is not in a position to indicate what nationality and other laws will be made applicable to natives of Hungary who have become naturalized as citizens of the United States or to American citizens born in the United States of Hungarian parents.

### 35. *Lithuania*

Visas for entry into or transit through Lithuania must be obtained from a Soviet diplomatic or consular representative. Information concerning the nationality status in Lithuania of persons born in the United States of Lithuanian parents, and of persons born in Lithuania who later become naturalized as citizens of the United States should be obtained from the Soviet Union through a diplomatic or consular representative of that country. It is urged that information as to visas and as to nationality status be obtained from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., by the person concerned before his departure from the United States.

### 36. *Norway*

A subject of Norway is liable to performance of military duty in and after the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 20 years.

Under the naturalization treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway, concluded May 26, 1869, a naturalized citizen of the United States formerly a subject of Norway is recognized as an American citizen upon his return to the country of his origin. He is liable, however, to punishment for an offense against the laws of Norway committed before his emigration, saving always the limitations and remissions established by those laws. Emigration itself is not an offense, but non-fulfilment of military duty and desertion from a military force or ship are offenses.

A person liable to the performance of military duty who emigrates before January 1 of the year in which he reaches the age of 19 or after this time with due permission and who returns and reports personally in the proper manner, is enrolled

for service together with the class with which he is registered, but is transferred to the second draft and is discharged at the same time as the men with whom he, according to his age, should have registered. After the end of the seventh conscription year (the year he reaches the age of 26) he is generally free from ordinary service in time of peace. Conscripts who have not been drafted by the end of the seventh year, through no fault or neglect of their own, will generally be free from military service in time of peace.

Any person liable to military service who leaves the country without a permit, will, when he returns, be drafted preferentially and attached to a less-favored branch for which he is fitted. Even though he may have passed the common age of conscription, he will be required to serve the entire period. In no instance, however, will he be required to serve after having passed the age of 50 years.

If a naturalized American citizen of Norwegian origin remains as long as 2 years in Norway, he is obliged when summoned to present himself for enrolment

at the first session, since he is then deemed by Norway to have renounced his American citizenship.

If he renews his residence in the Kingdom without intent to return to America, he is held to have renounced his American citizenship.

Under article 1 of the treaty between the United States and Norway, signed at Oslo, November 1, 1930 (Treaty Series 832), a person born in the territory of one country of parents who are nationals of the other country, and having the nationality of both countries under their laws, shall not, if he has his habitual residence, that is, the place of his general abode, in the territory of the state of his birth, be held liable for military service or any other act of allegiance during a temporary stay in the territory of the other party.

Provided that, if such stay is protracted beyond the period of 2 years, it shall be presumed to be permanent, in the absence of sufficient evidence showing that return to the territory of the other country will take place within a short time.



### 37. *Portugal*

All physically able male Portuguese citizens are liable to military service from their seventeenth until their forty-fifth year, serving in the active Army 4 years, in the active reserve 16 years, in the territorial reserve 5 years, and in the reserve of recruits 3 years. Under normal circumstances, the period of actual service lasts 15 months. Enrolment as a recruit usually takes place during the calendar year in which a citizen attains the age of 20 years. Recruits who have not secured exemption are incorporated in the Army in the month of March of the following year. Failure or inability to render military service involves payment of the "military tax" of 30 escudos per annum (50 escudos when the income exceeds 800 escudos a month).

All Portuguese citizens subject to military duty desiring to leave the country are required to secure a special permit, the fee for which is 500 escudos (a sum which is not returned), and, in addition, those between 14 and 20 years of age must

make a deposit of 500 escudos, while those between 20 and 45 years of age are required to deposit 1,500 escudos, as a guaranty for the fulfilment of military obligations. These deposits are refunded upon return to Portugal, provided such return takes place within the period during which the permission to leave the country is valid; otherwise, they are forfeited to the state.

The treaty of naturalization in force between the United States and Portugal, signed May 7, 1908, provides that Portuguese citizens who have become citizens of the United States shall be recognized as such upon their return to Portuguese dominions if they have resided in the United States 5 years. A naturalized American of Portuguese birth is liable to trial and punishment upon return to Portuguese dominions for an offense against Portuguese laws committed before the emigration, but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitations of the laws of Portugal. If a Portuguese citizen emigrated after having been enrolled as a recruit, whether in the active Army or in the

reserve, the military tax assessed against him is doubled and he becomes liable to impressment into active service for a period of 2 years. If the person assessed is a dependent, liability in respect of the military tax extends to his parents and grandparents.

### 38. *Sweden*

Subjects of Sweden are liable to performance of military duty in and after the calendar year in which they reach their twenty-first year.

Article 1 of the convention between the United States and Sweden, signed at Stockholm January 31, 1933, provides that a person possessing the nationality of both the high contracting parties who habitually resides in the territory of one of them and who is in fact most closely connected with that party, shall be exempt from all military obligations in the territory of the other party.

Under the naturalization treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway, concluded May 26, 1869, a natural-

ized citizen of the United States formerly a subject of Sweden is recognized as an American citizen upon his return to the country of his origin. He is liable, however, to punishment for an offense against the laws of Sweden committed before his emigration, saving always the limitations and remissions established by those laws. Emigration itself is not an offense, but non-fulfilment of military duty and desertion from a military force or ship are offenses.

A naturalized American who performed his military service or emigrated when he was not liable to it and who violated no laws before emigrating may safely return to Sweden.

According to the treaty of May 26, 1869, between the United States and Sweden and Norway a naturalized American citizen of Swedish origin, upon renewing his residence in Sweden without the intent to return to America, shall be held to have renounced his American citizenship. The intent not to return to America may be held to exist when the

person so naturalized resides more than 2 years in Sweden.

### 39. *Switzerland*

Article I of the convention between the United States and Switzerland, signed at Bern on November 11, 1937, provides that a person born in the territory of either the United States or Switzerland of parents who are nationals of the other country, who possesses the nationality of the two countries and who has his habitual residence in the country of his birth, shall not be held liable by the other country for military service or for the payment of taxes in lieu thereof even in the case of a temporary stay in that country. If, however, this stay is protracted beyond the period of 2 years, the convention provides that the stay shall be presumed to be permanent unless the person can show his intention of returning to his native land shortly after the lapse of that period.

Every Swiss citizen, except those who come within the provisions of the above-mentioned convention, is liable, under

Swiss law, to military service from the beginning of the year in which he becomes 20 years of age until the end of the year when he becomes 48. With the exception of persons whose cases come within the provisions of the convention, every Swiss of military age who does not perform military service is subject to an annual tax until the end of the year in which he attains the age of 48 years, whether or not he resides in the Confederation, or to punishment for non-payment of the tax if he returns to Switzerland.

According to Swiss law, military taxes are barred by limitation in 10 years after the year for which they are due.

If a Swiss citizen renounces Swiss allegiance in the manner prescribed by the Swiss law of June 25, 1903, and his renunciation is accepted, his naturalization in another country is recognized, but without such acceptance he is considered to retain Swiss citizenship, which is held to descend from generation to generation.

Before he returns to Switzerland an American citizen of Swiss origin who desires to renounce Swiss citizenship should



file with the Swiss diplomatic or consular representative in whose district he resides a written declaration of renunciation of his rights to communal, cantonal, and, in general, Swiss citizenship, with documents showing that he has obtained foreign citizenship for himself, wife, and minor children, and receive the sealed document of release from Swiss citizenship through the Direction of Justice of the canton of his origin. If he neglects to do this, he will be regarded by the Swiss Government as a Swiss citizen under Swiss law, and as such, unless his case comes within the above-mentioned convention, will be held liable to the performance of military service, or to payment of the military tax, or to arrest and punishment in case of non-payment of the tax for so long as he continues to remain liable to the payment of military taxes.

#### IV. STATUS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT CONCLUDED NATURALIZATION TREATIES

40. While this Government objects to the punishment of naturalized Americans by fines, forced military service, or imprisonment for any unperformed military service which accrued after the entry of the naturalized citizen into the United State, it can give no assurance that any objections which it makes will result in a remission or release.

41. This Government cannot properly protest against punishment for any infraction of foreign laws committed prior to the naturalized American's entry into the United States.

42. Naturalized citizens of the United States who come from countries with the governments of which the United States has not concluded naturalization treaties should, before visiting such countries, consider the advisability of inquiring of the appropriate authorities thereof whether they will be immune from molestation in such countries under the military-service or other laws. The Department of State does not act as intermediary in such inquiries.

*The following information is believed to be correct, but is not to be considered as official so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of a foreign government:*

#### 43. *Estonia*

Visas for entry into or transit through Estonia must be obtained from a Soviet diplomatic or consular representative. Information concerning the nationality status in Estonia of persons born in the

United States of Estonian parents, and of persons born in Estonia who later become naturalized as citizens of the United States should be obtained from the Soviet Union through a diplomatic or consular representative of that country. It is urged that information as to visas and as to nationality status be obtained from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., by the person concerned before his departure from the United States.

#### 44. *Greece*

The Greek Government does not recognize a change of nationality on the part of a former Greek which was made on or about January 15, 1914, without its consent. Consequently, a former Greek naturalized on or after January 15, 1914, is liable to arrest and forced service in the Greek Army or Navy upon his return to Greece.

The Greek Government recognizes a change of nationality on the part of a .

former Greek which was made before January 15, 1914, provided that such individual, with a view to having his name removed from the register of Greek citizens, has informed the Greek Government of the fact of his foreign naturalization and received from that Government recognition of the change of nationality. It is understood that such an individual will not be molested while visiting Greece. It is suggested, however, that he carry with him his American naturalization certificate. Inquiry should be made of a Greek consular officer in the United States as to the procedure which should be followed to obtain Greek recognition of the change of nationality.

The Greek Military Code, as amended, provides that Greek male nationals, born between 1898 and 1927, inclusive, coming to Greece on Greek passports or on passports of the country of their residence, are required, upon their departure from Greece at any time within one year from the date of ar-

rival in Greece, to pay to the public treasury the sum of 500,000 drachmas (approximately 50 U. S. dollars) as a provisional arrangement of their military status.

Such persons departing from Greece after a residence of more than one year, if they belong to the military classes of 1924 and older classes, are required to pay 800,000 drachmas (\$80) and, if they belong to the 1925 and subsequent military classes, must pay from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 drachmas (\$100 to \$200) depending upon the circumstances of their cases.

Persons who have previously served in the Greek or in allied armed forces or persons who were discharged of their Greek military obligations are exempt from the above requirements.

The Department understands that the Greek Government regards presumptively as Greek nationals:

1. Former Greek nationals naturalized abroad after January 15, 1914, without authorization of the Greek Government;



2. Persons who were born abroad of Greek parents or parents who were considered by the Greek Government to have Greek nationality, even though they actually may have acquired a foreign nationality;
3. Persons of Greek race and religion who were former Turkish subjects originating from Turkish territory, except Istanbul, regardless of the date when they left Turkey; and
4. Persons of Greek race and religion who were former Turkish subjects originating from Istanbul, and who left Istanbul before August 1, 1929, without regular Turkish passports issued by the authorities of the Turkish Republic.

American citizens of Greek origin or who were born in territory now forming a part of Greece would do well to apply to a Greek consular officer in the United States before their departure for Greece in order to ascertain from him whether by placing themselves under the jurisdiction of the Greek Government they would sub-

ject themselves to any alleged obligations respecting Greek nationality or Greek military service. Particular attention should be given to this suggestion by American citizens of the groups enumerated above who may be regarded as Greek citizens by the Greek Government.

#### 45. *Iran*

It is provided in article 988 of the Iranian nationality law of February 16, 1935, that Iranian nationals may not abandon their nationality except under the following conditions:

1. They must have reached the age of 25 years.

2. They must have the authorization of the Council of Ministers.

3. They must agree beforehand to transfer to an Iranian subject, in some manner and within 1 year after the repudiation of their Iranian nationality, all their rights to the immovable property they may own in Iran or which they might acquire by inheritance, even if Iranian law authorizes foreign nationals to possess

immovable property. The wife and major or minor children of a person who in accordance with this article renounces his nationality do not lose their Iranian nationality unless the decision of the Council of Ministers includes them.

4. They must have performed their military service.

Persons who in conformity with this article proceed with filing an application to relinquish their Iranian nationality and acquire foreign nationality, in addition to fulfilling the provisions of paragraph 3 of this article which are applicable to them, must leave Iran within a period of 1 year. Should they fail to leave within the said time-limit, the competent authorities will order their expulsion and the sale of their properties. In the event that such persons should desire in the future to come to Iran, it will be necessary to obtain special authorization from the Council of Ministers which may be granted only once and for a definite period.

It is provided in article 989, of the Iranian nationality law of February 16, 1935,

that the Iranian Government will not recognize a change of nationality on the part of an Iranian subject which was made after the year 1901 without the consent of the Iranian Government and that the immovable property in Iran of an Iranian subject naturalized in a foreign state will be sold under the supervision of the local public prosecutor and the proceeds of the sale after the deduction of costs will be delivered to him.

Article 2 of the law of entry, exit, and residence of foreign nationals in Iran of May 10, 1931, which was continued in force by the law of January 10, 1933, stipulates that visas must be refused to those persons who are considered Iranian subjects under Iranian law and who may desire to make a trip to Iran with non-Iranian nationality papers. Article 3 of the same law provides for the deportation of persons who may enter Iran contrary to the provisions of article 2.

There is no treaty of naturalization between the United States and Iran defining the status while in Iran of former Iranian subjects who have become naturalized as

American citizens. Consequently no assurance can be given to such persons that any representations made on their behalf by the American diplomatic or consular officers abroad will be successful.

#### 46. *Israel*

Under the laws and regulations of Israel, it is understood that any American citizen who enters that country on a residence (immigration) visa and who is within the age groups noted below is required to perform military service either in the Regular or Reserve Forces of Israel. The age groups affected are as follows:

Male persons between the ages of 18 years and up to and including 49 years; and

Female persons of 18 years and up to and including 34 years.

It is further understood that persons entering Israel on immigration visas who are liable or who will soon become liable for *active* duty in the Regular Armed Forces under the laws of that country (all men between the ages of 17 and 29 and unmarried women between the ages of 17 and 26) are not permitted to leave the country until the required military service is completed.

The Department understands that only two types of Israeli visas are issued by its consulates: visitors' visas and immigration visas. A visitor's visa is generally limited to three months and may be renewed for an identical period should the traveler remain beyond the expiration date. A person who desires to reside for some length of time in Israel, or permanently, must apply for an immigration visa but in doing so immediately subjects himself to military service should his case fall within the prescribed age limits. It is understood that American citizens who desire to reside only temporarily in Israel may renew a visitor's visa periodically without subjecting themselves to liability for service in the Regular or Reserve Forces.

American citizens who intend to proceed to Israel are warned that, if they bring themselves within the conditions above-mentioned whereby they make themselves members of the Israel Defence Force, they may lose the right to receive the protection of the United States. Such persons are earnestly cau-



tioned before leaving the United States to inquire from a diplomatic or consular officer of Israel what their status will be after they arrive in that country. There is an Israeli Embassy in Washington, D. C., and there are Consulates of Israel in New York City and Los Angeles.

#### 47. *Italy*

There is no treaty between the United States and Italy defining the status while in Italy of former Italians who have become naturalized as American citizens nor of persons who were born in the United States of Italian parents. However, in view of the reduction of the Italian armed forces required by the Treaty of Peace with Italy dated at Paris February 10, 1947, which entered into force on September 15, 1947, it is not considered that American citizens of Italian origin who have maintained their principal place of abode in the United States will be required to perform military service while in Italy. This applies to persons born in Italy who become naturalized in the United States, persons born in Italy of

American parents, and persons born in the United States of Italian parents. It is pointed out, however, that this Government cannot properly protest against punishment for any infraction of foreign military service or other laws committed prior to a naturalized American's entry into the United States.

Under article IX (3) of the Italian Law of June 13, 1912, a person who has lost Italian citizenship by having been naturalized in a foreign state reacquires Italian nationality after a residence of two years in Italy. Therefore, such persons who return to Italy and remain for a period of two years are warned that they may reacquire Italian nationality and in such case become subject to the provisions of Section 404 (a) of the Nationality Act of the United States, which reads:

"Section 404. A person who has become a national by naturalization shall lose his nationality by:

"(a) Residing for at least two years in the territory of a foreign state of which he was formerly a national or in which the place of his birth is situated, if he acquires through such

residence the nationality of such foreign state by operation of the law thereof; . . . .”

#### 48. *Latvia*

Visas for entry into or transit through Latvia must be obtained from a Soviet diplomatic or consular representative. Information concerning the nationality status in Latvia of persons born in the United States of Latvian parents, and of persons born in Latvia who later become naturalized as citizens of the United States should be obtained from the Soviet Union through a diplomatic or consular representative of that country. It is urged that information as to visas and as to nationality status be obtained from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., by the person concerned before his departure from the United States.

#### 49. *Netherlands*

The Department understands that a Netherlands national who is naturalized

as a citizen of the United States is not thereby released from military obligations in the Netherlands unless such naturalization took place before his registration for military service in the Netherlands, because in this case such registration is not required. If such person is naturalized after his registration for military service in the Netherlands, he may petition the Netherlands Minister for War for exemption from liability to military service. If he is residing in the United States such petition has to be made through a Netherlands diplomatic or consular officer. A person born a citizen of the United States under its laws and considered a national of the Netherlands under the laws of that country is not by reason of his American citizenship exempt from military service in the Netherlands. He may, however, petition the Netherlands Minister of War for partial or entire exemption. Such petition is decided upon the basis of the merits of each case; in taking this decision the authorities will primarily ascertain in which country petitioner has his habitual residence, and

which is the country he is most closely related to, the United States or the Netherlands.

According to the regulations now in force registration for military service will generally be required of anyone who at a point of time fixed by the Minister of War is a resident of the Netherlands. Registration will also be required of anyone who after that point of time becomes a resident of the Netherlands and has not yet reached the age of 25.

## 50. *Poland*

There is no treaty between the United States and Poland defining the status while in Poland of former Polish citizens who have become American citizens, nor of persons who were born in the United States of Polish parents. Therefore, although it is understood that the Polish Government has not followed the practice of questioning the nationality of United States citizens holding American passports duly visaed by a Polish consular officer abroad, naturalized American citi-

zens of Polish origin and persons born in the United States of Polish parents who have never been naturalized as citizens of the United States may find it advisable if they intend to visit Poland to inquire of a diplomatic or consular representative of that country as to the status they would have should they enter Poland. This Department does not act as the intermediary in such requests.

The Polish Government takes the position that all persons born abroad of Polish parents are Polish citizens exclusively regardless of date of birth. Previously the Polish Government had held that only those children born abroad of Polish parents subsequent to the promulgation of the Polish nationality law of January 31, 1920, would be considered to possess Polish citizenship exclusively. American citizens of Polish parentage who are contemplating trips to Poland are advised to consider carefully the new Polish interpretation of Polish nationality law and the possible difficulties which might be encountered in returning to the United States. It is understood that the Polish



Government has inaugurated a policy of denying permission to leave Poland to dual nationals, that is, to persons who possess both American and Polish nationality.

Each American national entering Poland should immediately, in person or by mail, notify the American Embassy at Warsaw of his arrival, the number of his passport, and his address. Subsequent changes of address should also be promptly communicated to that office.

## 51. *Rumania*

In view of the alteration in the constitutional structure of the Rumanian Government which occurred on December 30, 1947, with the abdication of King Michael and the establishment of the Rumanian People's Republic, some uncertainty exists as to what are the present laws of Rumania pertaining to nationality and military service. There is no treaty between the United States and Rumania defining the status, while in Rumania, of former Rumanian citizens who have been

naturalized in the United States nor of persons who were born in the United States of Rumanian parents. The Department is therefore not in a position to advise such persons what their status will be in Rumania in relation to their liability under the military service or other laws of that country. These persons are warned that if they make a trip to Rumania, the Department can give no assurances to them that they will be free from molestation due to their standing under such laws of Rumania. Inquiry concerning these matters might be made of the Rumanian Legation, Washington, D. C. This Department does not act as an intermediary in such inquiries. It should be particularly borne in mind, moreover, that final determination of all matters concerning Rumanian nationality is made only by the appropriate authorities in Rumania.

Each American national entering Rumania should immediately, in person or by mail, notify the American Legation at Bucharest of his arrival, the number of his passport, and his address. Subse-

quent changes of address should also be promptly communicated to that office.

## 52. *Spain*

According to information in possession of the Department prior to the outbreak of World War II, it was the view of the Spanish Government with reference to former Spanish subjects who have acquired foreign nationality by naturalization that while the quality of being a Spaniard was lost by naturalization in another country, distinction must be made as to whether the said naturalization took place prior to or subsequent to the attainment of the age fixed for conscription in the Spanish Army. In the first instance the interested persons were exempt from performing their military service in Spain, but if the said naturalization was secured within the period in which he was liable for military service, the interested person remained obligated to perform his military service in Spain and in case of failure to do so incurred penal responsi-

bility under the same conditions as any Spaniard who had not lost his nationality.

The Department has been informed that there has been no change in the view of the Spanish Government in this matter.

### 53. *Syria and Lebanon*

The rights of the United States and its nationals in Syria and Lebanon as defined in the convention between the United States and France dated April 4, 1924 (Treaty Series 695; 43 Stat. 1821) will remain unchanged pending the conclusion of new accords between the United States and Syria and Lebanon respectively. Article 2 of the convention of 1924 provided that the United States and its nationals shall have and enjoy all the rights and benefits secured under the terms of the mandate to members of the League of Nations and their nationals, notwithstanding the fact that the United States was not a member of the League of Nations. Article 3 provided that vested

American property rights in the mandated territories shall be respected and in no way impaired.

Article 34 of the Treaty of Lausanne, signed on July 24, 1923, between the Allied Powers and Turkey provides as follows:

“Subject to any agreements which it may be necessary to conclude between the Governments exercising authority in the countries detached from Turkey and the Governments of the countries where the persons concerned are resident, Turkish nationals of over eighteen years of age who are natives of a territory detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, and who on its coming into force are habitually resident abroad, may opt for the nationality of the territory of which they are natives, if they belong by race to the majority of the population of that territory, and subject to the consent of the Government exercising authority therein. This right of option must be exercised within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.”

Under the above-quoted provisions certain persons of Syrian or Lebanese origin,

habitually resident abroad on the entrance into force of the Treaty of Lausanne (August 30, 1924), had the right to opt for Syrian or Lebanese nationality during the 2-year period between August 30, 1924, and August 30, 1926. In the event such persons did not opt for Syrian or Lebanese nationality they were considered, under the terms of the treaty, to have retained their Turkish nationality. It is understood that many persons of Syrian or Lebanese origin, habitually resident abroad, did not exercise their right of option within the prescribed period.

On May 29, 1937, the Turkish Government and the French Government, the latter acting on behalf of the mandated territories of Syria and of Lebanon, entered into a further agreement on this subject. The pertinent provisions of this agreement read as follows:

“Persons of Syrian or Lebanese origin who were established abroad on August 30, 1924, and have neglected to opt within the time limits fixed in Article 34 of the Treaty of Lausanne



for the nationality in force in their country of origin may exercise this right of option within a period of one year as from the date of the adoption of the present provisions."

The effect of this agreement was merely to renew, as from May 29, 1937, to May 29, 1938, the right which persons of Syrian or Lebanese origin had been granted by article 34 of the Treaty of Lausanne to opt for the nationality in force in their country of origin.

Under Ottoman law the right of an Ottoman subject to acquire foreign nationality was not recognized unless the prior consent of the Ottoman Government had been obtained. Since the nationality laws in force in Syria and in Lebanon were based on the old Ottoman law, difficulties arose soon after World War I with respect to the right of the United States to extend protection in Syria and in Lebanon to American naturalized citizens of Syrian or Lebanese origin. With a view to clarifying this situation the American Consulate General at Beirut and the French High Commission in that city concluded an agreement by exchange of notes

dated November 15 and December 2, 1921. Under the terms of that agreement recognition was given to the right of the American Government to extend protection to naturalized American citizens of Syrian or Lebanese origin who, under American law, were entitled to such protection. The Department has no reason to believe that the present governments of Syria and of Lebanon will not continue to give effect to the agreement.

Accordingly, American citizens of Syrian or Lebanese origin who visit their native countries temporarily, and who under American law are entitled to receive protection, will presumably continue to be regarded as American citizens by the Syrian and Lebanese authorities.

(a) *Effect upon American citizenship of option for Syrian or Lebanese citizenship.* The exercise of option for Syrian or Lebanese nationality by naturalized American citizens of Syrian or Lebanese origin would be inconsistent with the obligations which they assumed when, in obtaining naturalization as citizens of the United States, they swore allegiance to the

United States and renounced allegiance to the states of which they were formerly nationals. The exercise of such option by naturalized American citizens of Syrian or Lebanese origin would also endanger their status and rights as citizens of the United States.

(b) *Property rights.* It has been the understanding of the Department that the laws in force in Syria and in Lebanon permitted foreigners to inherit real property there, provided that the law of the country of which the foreigner was a national accorded similar rights to nationals of Syria and of Lebanon. It was also understood by the Department that American citizens of Syrian or Lebanese origin would be permitted to inherit real property in Syria and in Lebanon, provided that the laws of the state of which such citizens were residents accorded a similar right to nationals of Syria and Lebanon. The Department has no reason to believe that the laws of the present governments of Syria and of Lebanon pertaining to the inheritance of real property have been changed so as to

differ from the Department's previous understanding of the matter.

#### 54. *Turkey*

Under Turkish law a person born of Turkish parents, whether in Turkey or abroad, is a Turkish citizen, and if on Turkish territory is considered by the Turkish Government to owe all the obligations of Turkish citizenship.

The right of Turkish citizens to acquire foreign nationality is not recognized under Turkish law except upon the prior special authorization of the Turkish Government, which is granted only to persons who have performed their active military service. Turks who have obtained special authorization to adopt foreign citizenship are required to leave Turkey within the period of a year from the date of this authorization, to transfer their domicil and center of business outside of Turkey, and to liquidate their property. Those who fail to leave Turkey and liquidate their property within the 1-year period will be expelled and the liquidation

of their property effected by the Turkish Government. Should such persons desire to return to Turkey the Council of Ministers may upon the report of the consulate to which application has been made grant them permission to do so for one time only and for a period of not more than 3 months.

Persons considered Turkish citizens under Turkish law who are not naturalized in accordance with the procedure outlined above are not recognized by the Turkish Government as having lost their Turkish nationality. In practice if such persons enter Turkish territory, their foreign passports and, whenever possible, their naturalization certificates are taken up and temporarily retained by the Turkish authorities, and a record of their cases is kept. They are thereafter duly deprived of their Turkish citizenship and required to leave the country. The formality of declaring such persons deprived of their Turkish citizenship may take several months, and during that time they are not permitted to travel. The return to Turkey of persons deprived of their Turk-

ish citizenship is prohibited. The fact that a person has obtained a Turkish visa does not exempt him from the liabilities above described.

#### SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF TURKISH LAW NO. 5654

The foregoing gives the general view and practice of the Turkish Government concerning persons who, under Turkish law, are regarded as Turkish citizens, although under the laws of the United States they may also have possessed American citizenship. However, special facilities appear to be accorded to these persons under the provisions of Turkish law No. 5654, which became effective March 31, 1950. It is believed that under the afore-mentioned law American citizens of Turkish origin may, if their presence in Turkey is not otherwise undesirable, return to that country for a visit as tourists for a period of four months in any one year.

American citizens of Turkish origin who may desire to take advantage of the



privilege accorded by law No. 5654 should apply to a Turkish consulate for visa. The application may be transmitted to the Turkish Government at Ankara for approval. It is understood that visas will not be granted without such approval. No such person should undertake to travel to Turkey unless he holds an American passport and Turkish visa.

Alien women married to Turks become Turkish citizens under Turkish law. Turkish women married to aliens remain Turks. The marriage of an alien woman to a Turk does not affect the citizenship of children born to her in a previous marriage with an alien. Should their father not be alive, however, minors follow the citizenship of their mother.

## 55. *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

According to the Department's information, persons formerly Russian or Soviet nationals, who have not obtained permission of the Soviet Government to renounce Russian or Soviet allegiance are ordinarily considered by the Soviet au-

thorities as Soviet nationals upon their return to the Soviet Union even though such persons may have been naturalized as citizens of the United States. While the Government of the United States does not admit in principle the right of a foreign country to claim the continued allegiance of a former national who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States, the Department, in the absence of a treaty of naturalization with the Soviet Union, can give no assurance that such a person would not be treated as a citizen of the Soviet Union should he place himself within the jurisdiction of that country. In this connection, it should be noted that permission for Soviet citizens to depart from the Soviet Union must be obtained from the competent officials of the Soviet Union.

Naturalized American citizens of Russian or Soviet origin and persons born in the United States of Russian or Soviet parents, whether or not the latter have ever been naturalized as American citizens, may find it advisable if they intend to visit the Soviet Union to inquire of a diplo-

matic or consular representative of the Soviet Union as to the status they would have should they enter the Soviet Union. It should be borne in mind, however, that final determination of all matters concerning Soviet citizenship is made only by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Each American national entering the Soviet Union should immediately, in person or by mail, notify the American Embassy at Moscow of his arrival, the number of his passport, and his address. Subsequent changes of address should also be promptly communicated to that office.

The Department has been advised that, according to a Soviet decree of February 15, 1947, marriages between citizens of the Soviet Union and foreigners are forbidden.

## 56. *Yugoslavia*

Persons born in the United States of Yugoslav parents are regarded by Yugoslavia as Yugoslav nationals under Yugo-

slav law. Under the laws of Yugoslavia, naturalization of Yugoslav citizens in a foreign country is not recognized by Yugoslavia as causing the loss of Yugoslav nationality unless the consent of that Government is first obtained. Therefore, persons born in the United States whose Yugoslav fathers have been naturalized in the United States may be regarded by Yugoslavia as citizens of Yugoslavia. American citizens who may be regarded by Yugoslavia as Yugoslav citizens are warned that in case they should enter that country they will become subject to the laws of Yugoslavia. Specific information may presumably be obtained by such persons as to their liabilities under the military service or other laws of Yugoslavia from a diplomatic or consular representative of Yugoslavia in the United States. This Department does not act as an intermediary in requests for such information. It should be particularly borne in mind that final determination of all matters concerning Yugoslav nationality is made only by the appropriate authorities in Yugoslavia.

It is particularly important that American citizens who also possess Yugoslav nationality obtain Yugoslav visas of their American passports before leaving the United States. Travel of such persons should be by American documentation only; they should not provide themselves with Yugoslav passports. The procedure of obtaining an American passport and a Yugoslav visa will tend to facilitate the obtaining of exit permits for departure from Yugoslavia after arrival in that country.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*January 25, 1951.*





# FRENCH NATIONAL RAILROADS

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER FRANÇAIS

KOHL BUILDING  
400 MONTGOMERY ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CAL.

610 FIFTH AVENUE  
ROCKEFELLER CENTER  
NEW YORK 20  
JUDSON 2-2110

1231 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST  
MONTREAL, P. Q. CANADA

August 12, 1952.

PIERRE DESHAYES  
GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE  
FOR NORTH AMERICA

## FARES TO SWITZERLAND

(in U.S.A. currency)

### I. From PARIS, via Basle To:

	I Cl.	II Cl.
ZURICH .....	\$ 17.40	12.62
BIENNE (Biel) .....	17.45	12.67
COIRE (Chur) .....	22.06	15.91
LUCERNE .....	17.68	12.84
CHIASSO .....	24.58	17.64
ST. GALLEN .....	21.11	15.24
DAVOS - PLATZ .....	24.06	17.28
ST. MORITZ .....	25.87	18.54
BUCHS .....	21.87	15.76
BELLINZONA .....	23.39	16.81
LUGANO .....	24.01	17.21

### II. From PARIS, via Delle or Basle To:

BERNE .....	17.69	12.81
INTERLAKEN-OST .....	20.50	14.76
BIENNE (Biel), via Delle .....	15.83	11.46

### III. From PARIS, via Les Verrières: To:

BERNE .....	16.25	11.80
INTERLAKEN .....	19.49	14.05
NEUCHATEL .....	13.59	9.89

.....

- 1 Krzaznowski
- 2 Honora ta
- 3 55 age
- 4 Female
- 5 149 Lyman St.
- 6 U.S. Passport 161940
- 7 Poland
- 8 May 15, 1897
- 9 Northampton  
Mass  
Dec 23, 1929
- 10 Single
- 11 One year
- 12 Wladyslaw Gajnski wioś Smierzowa  
powiat Krosno, Poland
- 13 Housekeeper
- 14 none

PASSPORT DIVISION  
**SPEEDLETTER**

In reply refer to  
E 130- Krzanowski, Honorata

Date: July 11, 1952

Felix Furtek  
226 Exchange Street,  
Chicopee, Mass.

This form of communication is used to expedite consideration of your case. Should a reply be necessary, it should be addressed as follows to insure prompt receipt:

PASSPORT DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Reference is made to your communication of June 9, 1952, concerning your client's desire to travel to Poland. There is enclosed a pamphlet entitled "Information for Bearers of Passports" and Mrs. Krzanowski's attention is invited to paragraph 50 on pages 79, 80 and 81. It is the Department's experience that a Polish visa will not be granted and Mrs. Krzanowski should make inquiries on this. Mrs. Krzanowski should submit to the Department a statement setting forth the names and addresses of persons who are to be visited, the length of time she intends to remain in Poland and all other information concerning her itinerary. She should also inform the Department whether she believes that a Polish visa will be granted to her.

Enclosure:  
Pamphlet.

*R. B. Shipley*  
R. B. SHIPLEY,  
Chief, Passport Division



October 11, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Re: Met/NJ Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed our check for the amount of \$207.60-the amount due to reserve a room for Mrs. Krzanowski on the SS Stockholm, November 17.

If possible, Mrs. Krzanowski would like to get a reservation on Deck B., on the SS Stockholm, November 17.

If it is possible, this reservation will make Mrs. Krzanowski very much satisfied.

If you can give her cabin Deck B., please make the entry on the top of the questionnaire.

Yours truly,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz





# CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

226 EXCHANGE ST.

CHICOPEE, MASS.

TEL. 852

Chicopee, Mass., *Oct 10* 19*52*

Received from

*Mrs. Himmata Krzysniowski* \$ *212.60*

ON ACCOUNT OF

Steamship Tickets & Tax

Money Orders

Packages

Commission

Passport or Visa Fee

Notary Fee

Service Fee

Poland Case

Miscellaneous

*Two Hundred Twelve and 60/100* Dollars

*for one St. Ticket & see* Balance \$

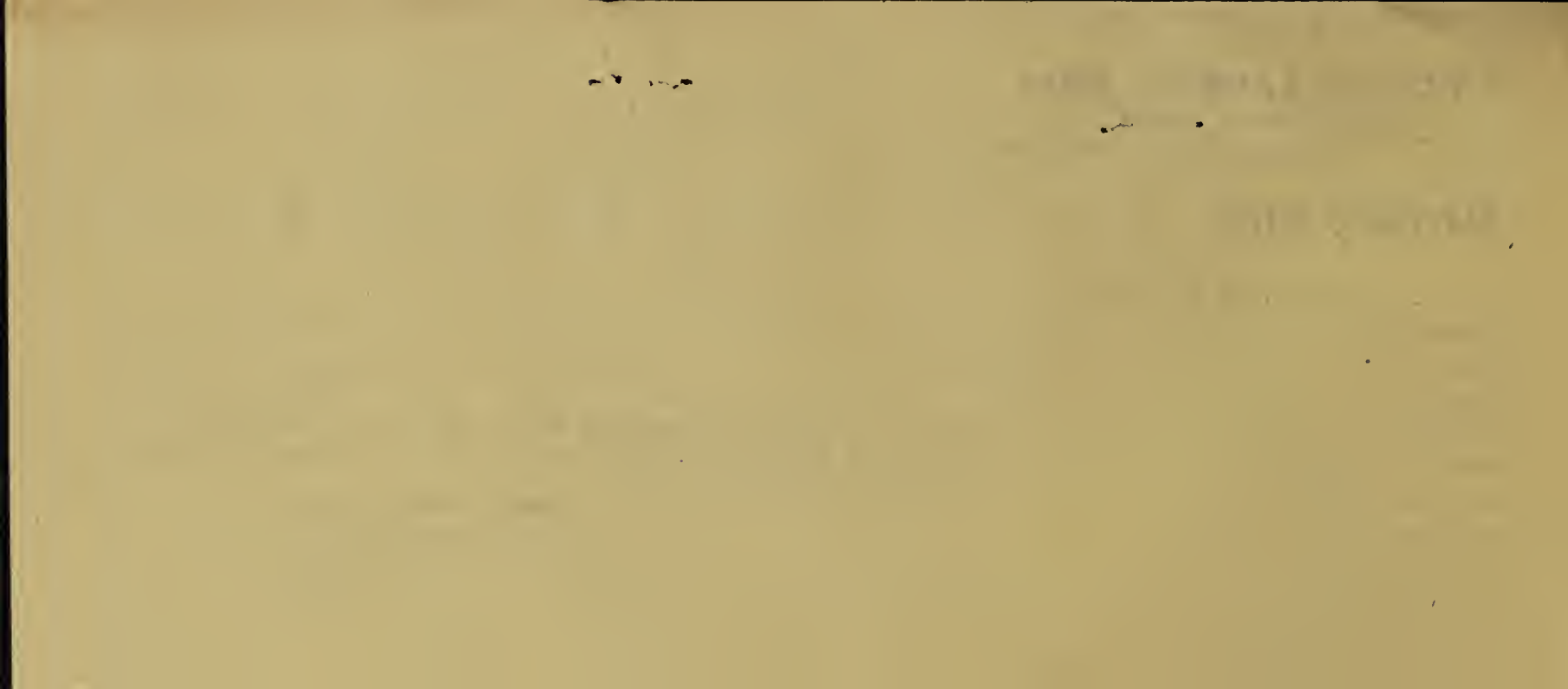
THERE IS NO GUARANTEE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, THAT THE PERSON WILL BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE U.S.A., AND THE AGENCY DOES NOT PROMISE HIS OR HER IMMIGRATION TO U.S.A.

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

BY

*F. Furtek*



SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE, 154 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.

THE ATTACHED CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ITEM DESCRIBED BELOW.

CHECK No. 3021

Refund E.B. #310536-Krzanowski

\$205.00

Refund of U.S. Railroad fare E.O. 15134

22.60

Less 7 1-2% Sub Agts Commission

227.60

15.38

212.22

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING



Dnia 8 go października 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Pani ma zamówioną rezerwację na dzień 17 listopada 1952 na okręcie Stockholm.

Jutro to jest dnia 9 Października upływa czas wpłacenia zadatku.

Ja sądzikem że Pani przyjedzie tutaj w ostatnią sobotę lub w niedzielę. Bo tak Pani przyobiecała.

Teraz to ja sam nie wiem co dalej robić bo przecież nie można tak kompanię zwodzić.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:lmz







# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO MET/NJ

October 2, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange St.  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

With reference to your letter of October 1st we are pleased to offer the following reservation in favor of your client Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski:

E.B. M/S STOCKHOLM-November 17th  
Tourist Class-cabin #157-berth-P Rate of \$185.00  
\$22.60 toward rail transportation from  
Gothenburg to Odraport, Poland

22.60  
185.00  
207.60  
5.00  
60

We are pleased to give an option on the above reservation until one week from the date of this letter, and if acceptable, shall appreciate receiving a deposit of \$30.00 to cover.

Kindly note that we are retaking cabin 157-berth-P on the eastbound sailing of the M/S STOCKHOLM, October 21st, Tourist Class originally held for the account of Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski.

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

PER

*Mary Krzanowski*





October 1, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski cannot be prepared to go to Poland on the M.S. Stockholm October 21, 1952.

She is asking you for a similar reservation on November 17, 1952.

An immediate reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz





# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO MET/NJ

September 25, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corp.  
226 Exchange St.  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

With reference to your letter of September 23rd we are pleased to offer the following accommodation for your client, Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski:

E.B. M/S STOCKHOLM-October 21st  
Tourist Class-cabin 157-berth-P  
Rate of \$185.00  
\$22.60 toward rail transportation from  
Gotehnburg to Odraport, Poland

Hoping the above is acceptable, and inasmuch as we are asking for final payment on this sailing we would appreciate receiving a check in the amount of \$207.60 to cover.

We wish to point out that charges for cartage of baggage to station and checking of excess baggage on European railroads are extra, and are payable at Gothenburg, Sweden.

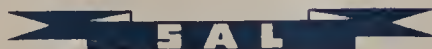
Enclosed is a questionnaire which we ask that you kindly have Mrs. Krzanowski complete, and return to this office as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

PER *Mary Thorsen*

Encl.







Dnia 26 go września 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowska  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Otrzymałem rezerwację dla Pani na okręt Stockholm  
21 październik.

Niech Pani tutaj przyjedzie i przywiezie ze sobą  
swój paszport a zarazem sumę \$212.60 gdyż Kompania żąda  
zaraz pieniądze.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:lmz



November 7, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Re: Mrs. Honoreta Krzanowska

Will you please send the commission for the EastBound  
ticket for the above-captioned.

Yours truly,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz



Form 3806-S (Rev. 7-51)

863

Postmaster per \_\_\_\_\_

Receipt for Registered Article No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fee paid 30 cents. Class postage 1

Declared value 10 Surcharge paid, \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Return Receipt fee \_\_\_\_\_ Spl. Del'y fee \_\_\_\_\_

Delivery restricted to addressee: \_\_\_\_\_

In person \_\_\_\_\_, or order \_\_\_\_\_ Fee paid \_\_\_\_\_

Accepting employee will place his initials in space  
indicating restricted delivery.

67-16-19433-5

GPO

NOTICE TO SENDER—Enter below name and address of addressee as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of injury or application for indemnity.

Franko Agnoscini  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of addressee)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(P. O. and State of address)



# Registered Mail—Fees for indemnity limited to:

\$5.....	25¢	\$200.....	60¢	\$700.....	\$1. 20
25.....	35¢	300.....	70¢	800.....	1. 30
50.....	40¢	400.....	85¢	900.....	1. 40
75.....	45¢	500.....	1. 00	1, 000.....	1. 50
100.....	50¢	600.....	1. 10		

(Fees subject to change—Consult postmaster)

The fee on domestic registered matter without intrinsic value and for which indemnity is not paid is 25 cents.

Domestic registered mail is subject to surcharges when the declared value exceeds the maximum indemnity covered by the registry fee paid. Fees on domestic registered C. O. D. mail range from 55 cents to \$1.55. Indemnity claims must be filed within 1 year (C. O. D., 6 months) from date of mailing.

Consult postmaster as to the registry fees chargeable on registered parcel post packages for foreign countries.

c7—16—19433-5



Dnia 23 go października 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowska  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Posyłam Pani szyfkartę którą dziś otrzymałem  
No. E.B. 265200 a także Exchange order No. 15135.

Zarazem posyłam Pani wszelkie informacje i  
nalepki jakie załączone były ze szyfkartą.

Pani rozumie po angielsku oraz już przedtem  
podróżowała to Pani da sobie radę i bez mego tłumaczenia.

Okręt odchodzi 17 listopada o 11:30 przed południem.

Visa szwedzka Pani nie potrzebna. Pokwitowanie na \$195  
ma Pani już na szyfkarcie.

Życząc Pani wesołej i przyjemnej podróży-Kreślę się

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:lmz



October 21, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Re: MET/NJ Mrs. Honorata Krzanowska

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your letter of October 16, Mrs. Krzanowski is accepting the reservation offered her on the EB M/S Stockholm-November 17-Tourist Class-cabin #81-bed-L Rate \$195.00 - \$22.60 toward rail transportation from Gothenburg to Odraport, Poland.

Enclosed is our check for \$10.

Does Mrs. Krzanowski need a Swedish Visa? She is a citizen of the United States.

Yours very truly,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz



Dnia 17 go października 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowska  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Dzisiaj otrzymałem list od Kompani Okrętowej która gotowa jest dać Pani cabinę 81-bed-L Deck B za \$195. Czyli ma Pani dopłacić \$10 na moje ręce i to jak najprędzej.

Niech więc Pani przyjedzie lub przyśle w kopercie którą załączam owe \$10, lub poinformuje mię Pani że zatrzymuje starą rezerwację na Deck C.

Kompania chce wiedzieć na jaką cabinę ma wypisać szyfkartę.

Godziny ofisowe w soboty od 9 rano do 12:30 po południu i potem od 3 do 4 po południu.

W niedziele od 11 rano do 1-szej po południu.

Winne dni od 9 rano do 6-tej wieczór.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF $\frac{1}{2}$ lmz







# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HAWDOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO MET/NJ

October 16, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corp.  
226 Exchange St.  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

We wish to thank you for your letter of October 11th, and are pleased to offer for choice the following accommodation for your client, Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski:

E.B. M/S STOCKHOLM-November 17th  
Tourist Class-cabin #81-bed-L  
Rate of \$195.00-\$22.60 toward rail  
transportation from Gothenburg to  
Odraport, Poland

If this reservation is acceptable will you kindly advise by return mail and we will issue the ticket.

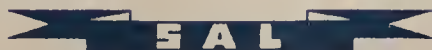
We are holding your check in the amount of \$207.60 pending your reply, and you will note that the above reservation calls for the rate of \$195.00 instead of the original offer of \$185.00.

Awaiting further word from you, we are

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

PER *Mary Thonstad*





149 Lignon. Str  
Holyoke Mass

Szanowny Panie Furtek

Zatraczam te brakujące 10 dolarów i  
proszę zatratwić wszystko jak najszybciej i  
prysłać mi szybką pocztą oraz wszystkie informacje  
przez pocztę i w jak najkrótszym czasie również  
proszę mnie prysłać pakietowanie na te 10 dolarów

pozostaje z szacunkiem

Honorata Krzanowska



March 16, 1953

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski

Gentlemen:

Mrs. H. Krzanowski, a United States Citizen sailed to Poland on November 17, 1952 on your ship the S.S. Stockholm.

Today, Mrs. Krzanowski's husband called at my office. He wants to buy a Tourist Class ticket from Odra Port, Poland to New York.

Please send complete information regarding the price etc.

It will have to be an open ticket because Mrs. Krzanowski has not set the date when she will be ready to go.

Sincerely yours,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lmz







Dnia 23 go Maja 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Otrzymałem tutaj kopję listu jaki Pani pisała do  
Kompanii oraz kopję listu który Kompania Pani odpisała.

Pozmawiałem również telefonicznie z reprezentantem  
z biura Kompanii.

Otóż proszę przyjąć do wiadomości że Kompania  
Okrętowa po to ma swoich Agentów w większych miastach  
ażeby udzielali informacji o ile można ustnie swoim  
klientom bo to uchroni Kompanię Okrętową od pisania  
dużo listów. Listownie bowiem nie można nieraz tak  
dobrze sprawy wyjaśnić tak jak ustnie.

Więc niech się Pani nie obraza ale przyjedzie tutaj  
do mnie jako agenta Kompanicznego i otrzyma wszystkie  
potrzebne informacje.

Biuro Kompanii w Bostonie nie ma czasu odpisywać  
Pani bo od tego są agenci.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:1z

June 8, 1952

Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
149 Lyman St., Holyoke, Mass.

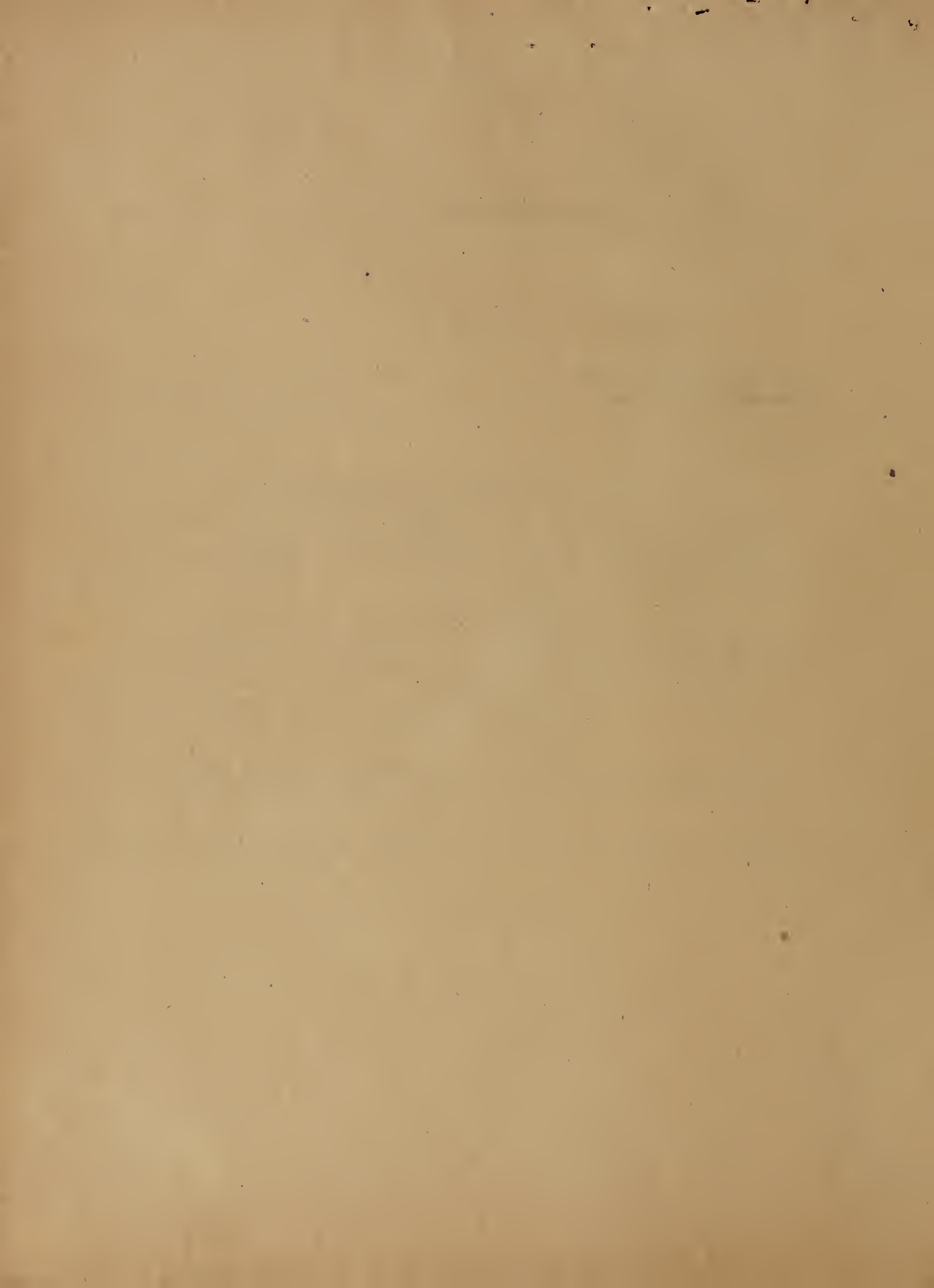
The above-mentioned, my client, has in her possession a United States passport No. 161940 valid to November 30, 1953. Mrs. Krzanowski has an intention to go to Poland on August 14, 1952.

Is there any restriction at present to paying a visit in Poland.

Sincerely yours,

Notary Public

FF:1z





# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY REFER TO MET/RG

May 8, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

Mrs. Honorata Kisanowski whom you booked east-bound with us on M/S GRIPSHOLM, August 14th, Tourist class, has written us regarding her transportation from Gothenburg to Odra Port. For the time being, an exchange order for \$25.00 could be issued subject to change at a later date.

As you know, the Trelleborg/Odra Port Ferry runs on Fridays only which requires a two or three day stop-over in Sweden.

We also wish to mention that the baggage rates are very high and \$25.00 may not be enough to cover all costs. If the exchange order is issued at this date, it must be endorsed, "Does not cover stop-over in Gothenburg or baggage charges." We have been advised by our New York Office that they are now in the process of developing rates, etc. with our Gothenburg Office with regard to assisting clients destined to Poland and other continental points who must travel via Sweden. Should change of rates become effective before Mrs. Kisanowski sails August 14th, we will advise you and a new exchange order could be issued. Will you kindly pass this information on to Mrs. Kisanowski and also at the same time, inform her that final payment is due about six weeks prior to sailing.

The enclosed baggage tags and labels have been requested by Mrs. Kisanowski.

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

Per

*Mary Thornton*









# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY MET/NJ  
REFER TO

June 30, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corp.  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

E.B. M/S GRIPSHOLM-August 14th-9:00 A.M. Tourist Class  
Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski-cabin-129-bed-K

We have reserved for your account the above  
on this sailing for which the balance of passage money is now due.  
Because of the great demand for accommodations, we must request pay-  
ment in full eight weeks in advance of sailing date, in order that  
we may be in a position to give a definite answer to persons waiting  
for possible cancellations. Therefore, we will greatly appreciate  
receiving your remittance not later than July 9, 1952. At the same  
time, please enclose the deposit receipt which you hold.

Will you kindly advise your passport or travel document number:

The U.S. Public Health Service requires that all persons present  
upon their return to the United States a certificate proving suc-  
cessful vaccination against small pox within the past three years.  
Persons who have not been vaccinated within the last three years are  
advised to have this done by the family doctor and obtain a certifi-  
cate before leaving this country.

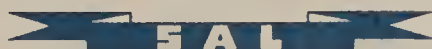
Trunks and Heavy Baggage should be delivered to the Pier not earlier  
than two (2) days before sailing date. Be sure to check through to  
the PIER or arrange transfer from the railroad station.  
ALL baggage except hand baggage carried, must be re-checked at the  
baggage desk on the pier.

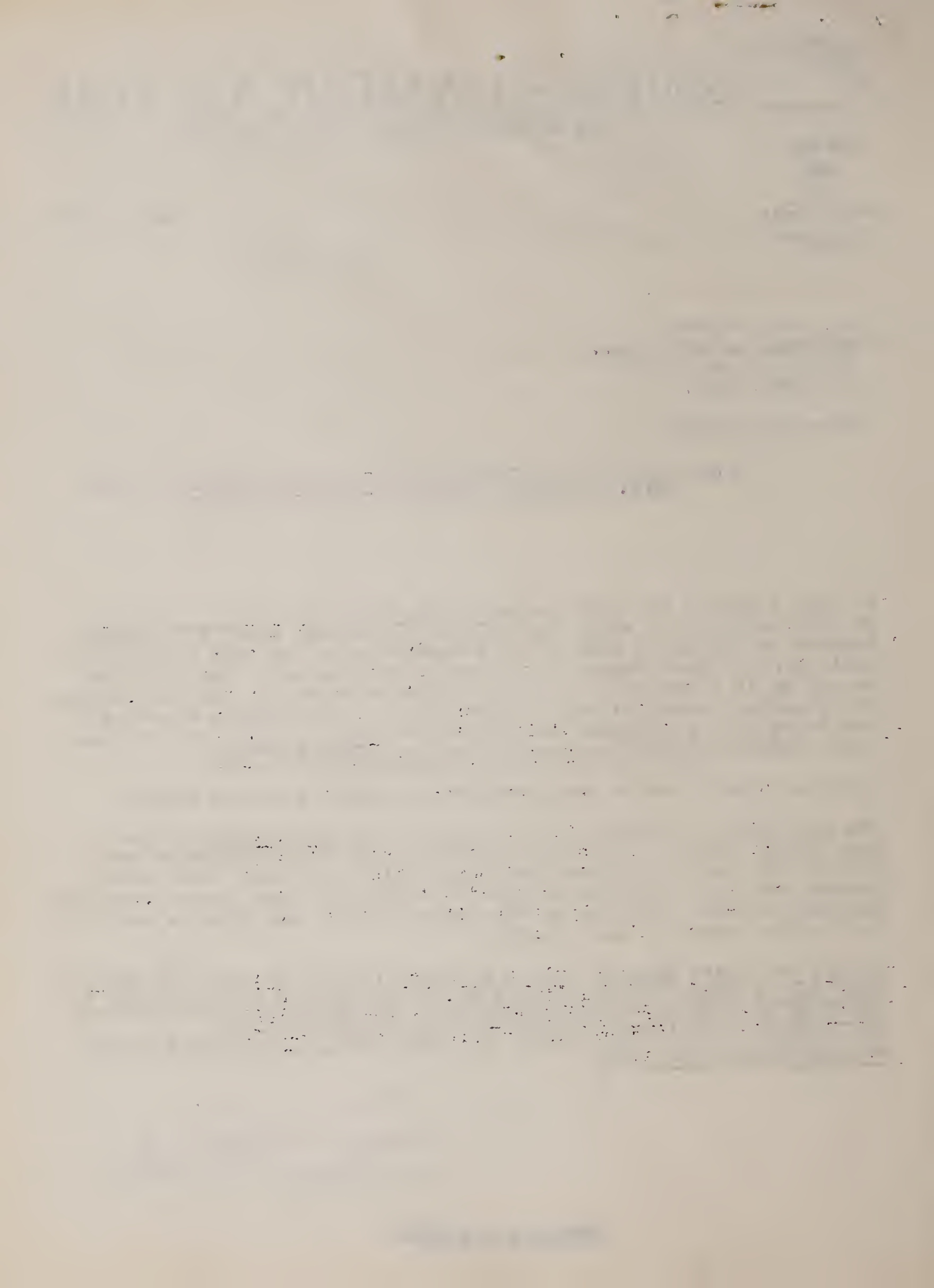
Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

PER

*Mary Thurston*







# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

**SUEA MARKLUND**  
DISTRICT MANAGER

IN REPLY  
REFER TO **MET/RG**

May 21, 1952

Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski  
32 Pepin Avenue  
Easthampton, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Krzynowski:

We refer to your letter of May 17th regarding your sailing on M/S GRIPSHOLM, August 14th to Gothenburg and from Gothenburg to Odra Port. At this time, we wish to confirm that it will be necessary for you to have a Swedish Transit Visa inasmuch as you are a Polish Citizen.

As you probably know, the Trelleborg/Odra Port Ferry runs on Friday only which requires a two or three stop-over in Sweden. An Exchange Order must be issued to cover railway transportation from Gothenburg to Odra Port at the rate of \$22.60 2nd class or \$16.10, 3rd class. The amount paid is toward passenger transportation only. Charges for cartage of baggage to station and checking of excess baggage on European railroads are extra and are payable at Gothenburg, Sweden.

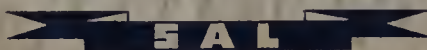
For further information and for your convenience, we suggest that you contact your agent, Chicopee Bankers Corp., Chicopee, Mass.

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

Per

cc. Chicopee Bankers Corp.





# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

124 BOSTON STREET BOSTON 10, MASS.

EL PASO  
HARDING  
EAST  
SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

1943  
BOSTON



# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO MET/RG

May 21, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corp.  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

Attached herewith please find copy of letter to your client, Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski, booked to sail as follows:

E.B. M/S GRIPSHOLM-August 14th  
Tourist class-cabin #129-bed K

Will you kindly follow up on this booking and if there is any further information you would like, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us. The attached information on the transportation from Gothenburg to Odra Port has just been received by us.

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

Per

*Mary Thornton*

Encl.







Dnia 5 go sierpnia 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowska  
c/o Consulate General of Poland  
151 East 67th Street  
New York, New York

Szanowna Pani:

Załączam list i instrukcje które otrzymałem od  
Department of State w sprawie Pani.

Nie mogłem ani ja ani sym mój mowy Pani bo Pani  
bardzo cicho mówiła.

Jeżeli wszystko jest w porządku to ja życzę Pani  
przyjemnej podróży oraz wesłego pobytu w Polsce.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:lz



Dnia 29go Lipca, 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Mass.

Szanowna Pani:

Syn mój telefonował mi dzisiaj z Bostonu iż rozmawiał osobiscie z kongresmanem Furcolo i ten zaraz telefonował do swójej sekretarki w Washington i polecił jej udać się osobiscie do Department of State i przypilnować ażeby zaraz dzisiaj odesłano Pani paszport.

Ja sędzę że Pani dostanie go we środę lub czwartek.

Niech mnie Pani powiadomi gdy paszport otrzyma.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:shk

Dnia 29go Lipca, 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Arzanowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Masse

Dnia 14 go lipca 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
32 Pepin Avenue  
Easthampton, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Otrzymałem list z Washingtonu oraz pewne instrukcje.

Nie ma żadnych zakazów wyjazdu do Polski jeżeli ma  
Pani polską wizę.

Jednak Department of State radzi ażeby Pani zawiadomiła  
Ambasadę Amerykańską w Warszawie o swoim przyjeździe do  
Polski. Także powinna Pani zawiadomić Department of State  
i podać adresy do jakich osób Pani i na jaki czas długi jedzie  
tam.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:12





Dnia 10 go lipca 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
32 Pepin Avenue  
Easthampton, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Otrzymałem od Kompanii Okrętowej Szyfkartę dla  
Pani jak również Odra Port Receipt.

Również otrzymałem przypomnienie że obecnie prawo  
wymaga ażeby Pani dała się szczepić przeciwko ospie  
(smallpox).

W tym celu posyłam Pani aplikację którą Pani oraz  
doktor powinniście wypełnić przy szczepieniu.

Gdy będzie się zbliżać dzień odjazdu niech Pani  
przyjedzie po szyfkartę.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:1z



Dnia 2 go lipca 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Otrzymałem list od Kompanii Okrętowej list w którym piszą ażeby Pani dopłaciła balance za kartę okrętową nie później jak 8 lipca 1952. Przy płaceniu powinna Pani również zapłacić za transportację przez Szwecję do Odra Port co wyniesie około 30 dolarów.

Następnie jest tutaj w liście kilka innych uwag więc ja uważam że najlepiej będzie gdy Pani przybędzie osobiście do mego biura.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:1z



July 15, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed the Declaration of Mrs.  
Honorata Krzanowski, who will sail August 14, 1952 on  
the Eastbound M/S Grispholm.

Sincerely yours,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:lz





July 8, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Baylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
M/S Gripsholm August 14, 1952

Please find enclosed Check # 3684 in the amount of \$200./  
for Mrs. H. Krzanowski for the following:

Balance on ticket                      \$ 175.00

Transportation to Odra Port              25.00

---

Total                      \$ 200.00

Please send the ticket and the commission to which we  
are entitled.

Mrs. Krzanowski is 52 years old and has in her possession  
passport #161940.

Also enclosed is Deposit Receipt #83302.

Sincerely yours,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:1z

Enc. 2



Dnia 14 go Maja 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Potrzebne jest ażeby Pani wzięła ze sobą swój paszport i tutaj przyjechała do mego biura w pierwszy lepszy dzień.

Musimy bowiem omówić kilka spraw z podróżą Pani związanych.

Godziny mego biura są: Co dzień od 9-tej rano do 6-tej wieczór. W piątki do 8-miej wieczór.

W niedziele od 11-tej rano do 1-szej po południu.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:1z







# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

## Information for Passengers - No. 30 (Subject to change)

Ships sail from Pier 97, North River, Foot of West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

Sailing Hour indicated in Eastern Standard Time.

M/S "GRIPSHOLM"			1952	M/S "STOCKHOLM"		
Fri. Apr.	11	-	11:30 A.M.	Fri. April	18	- 11:30 A.M.
Sat. May	10	-	10:30 A.M.)	(Fri. May	16	- 10:30 A.M.
Sat. June	21	-	10:30 A.M.)	(Tue. June	10	- 10:30 A.M.
Fri. July	18	-	10:30 A.M.)	(Thur. July	3	- 10:30 A.M.
Thur. Aug.	14	-	9.00 A.M.)	(Tue. July	29	- 10:30 A.M.
			New York Daylight			
			Saving Time			
			One Hour Later			

Baggage: Baggage tags and labels are obtainable from the Line's offices or agents. Trunks, etc., should reach the pier not earlier than two days before sailing. Hand baggage should be taken to the pier on sailing day. If left there earlier it will be entirely at owner's risk.

Passengers may arrange with the Railway Express Agency or James J. Morrissey Express, 415 West 25 St., New York, Telephone Watkins 4-1096, for transfer of trunks, etc., from New York residence or railroad depots to the pier.

Free Baggage Allowance: 25 cubic feet of checked baggage containing personal effects per adult. Children (1/2 fare) 12 1/2 cubic feet.

Excess Baggage: \$1.00 per cubic foot.

Baggage Liability: The Line's liability for damaged or lost baggage is strictly limited in accordance with terms and conditions in the passage contract. Furthermore, it is confined to the ocean voyage and applies only to baggage for which the Line's claim checks have been issued and which contains only personal belongings, such as wearing apparel, articles for toilet and personal adornment, etc. necessary for the wear and use of passenger. Money, gold and silverware, watches, jewelry, cameras, marine glasses and other fragile goods are not accepted as baggage, therefore, the passengers carries such articles with him at his own risk and without any responsibility by the Line. Separate insurance may be arranged at reasonable rates through the Line's offices or agents, or at the pier.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

1. Tourist Class passengers should be at the pier about 8 A.M. First Class passengers not later than two hours before sailing time.  
On arrival at the pier passengers must apply to the baggage Master to have all baggage registered, except hand luggage. Claim checks will be issued for all checked baggage.  
Trunks belonging to Tourist Class passengers will not be accessible during the voyage as they will be placed in the ship's hold.
2. After checking the heavy baggage, passengers will please proceed to the checking desk for the class for which the ticket calls and present
  - a) The ticket (passage contract)
  - b) Valid passport, visaed as required
  - c) If an alien, Income Tax Clearance (1040C) and Re-entry Permit

Visitors are allowed to board ships at New York on sailing day at 8 A.M. Passes for visitors are issued at the pier upon payment of a 25¢ fee which is donated to Scandinavian welfare organizations. To avoid congestion on board the number of visitors may be limited. No passes will be issued the last hour before sailing and visitors must leave the ship not later than 1/2 hour before departure.

In Gothenburg, the authorities do not allow visitors in the Customs shed or on board arriving vessels.

Office Tel. CIRCLE 6-1440 or CIRCLE 6-1566  
Pier Tel. CIRCLE 6-1200  
New York, March 21, 1952.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE  
636 Fifth Avenue  
New York 20, N. Y.







# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO MET/NJ

July 9, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corp.  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

We wish to thank you for your check in the amount of \$200.00, and are pleased to enclose herewith the following:

E.B. Tkt. #310536-Mrs. Honorata Krzanowski  
E.B. M/S GRIPSHOLM-August 14th-9:00 A.M.  
Tourist Class-cabin 129-bed-K  
Exchange Order #15134

Baggage tags, labels general information, and vaccination certificate are also enclosed herewith. Kindly have Mrs. Krzanowski present the above Exchange Order #15134 to the Purser on board the M/S GRIPSHOLM.

Your commission check plus the over payment of \$2.40 on the Exchange Order will be sent to you within a few days.

We have been informed by the Gothenburg Office that effective June 15th, the train-ferry connection between Trelleborg and Odra Port will be operated on Mondays instead of Fridays as heretofore. The departure time from Trelleborg will continue the same as before, 9:10 A.M.

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

PER

*Mary E. Thornton*

Encl.



Biuro nasze założone w roku 1920

Sprzedaz i Kupno  
Majątków  
Na Terenie  
Całej Polski

Wypełnianie  
Dokumentów  
Notarialnych i  
Emigracyjnych

# FELIX FURTEK

*Notariusz Publiczny oraz Biuro Podróży*

226 EXCHANGE STREET  
CHICOPEE, MASS.

Karty na  
Wszystkie Okręty  
i Samoloty

Wysyłka Pieniędzy  
i Paczek do Polski  
Pod Gwarancją

Szanowna Pani:

W odpowiedzi na zacny list Pani, przesyłamy Pani następujące informacje:

1. Chcąc sprowadzić jedną lub więcej osób z Polski, potrzeba najpierw wyrobić dokumenta emigracyjne. W tym celu radzimy Pani wypełnić załączoną aplikację i przysłać nam do biura. Aplikację tę my zbadamy dokładnie i następnie napiszemy Pani, do której klasy emigrant będzie należał. Podamy również co dalej czynić należy oraz jakie koszta będą z tą sprawą połączone. Prosimy pamiętać, że biuro nasze pomogło już setkom ludzi do przyjazdu tutaj w ostatnich kilku latach. My bowiem, że nie tylko wyrobimy dokumenty tak jak najnowsze prawo emigracyjne wymaga, ale pouczymy emigranta co ma czynić, ażeby mógł otrzymać w czasie możliwie niedługim zezwolenie na wyjazd do Ameryki.

2. Jeżeli macie majątek w Polsce, to radzimy Wam, majątek ten sprzedać ale tutaj w Ameryce. Otrzymacie bowiem dolary zaraz na rękę. Można również majątek podarować swoim krewnym w Polsce. Czy macie zamiar sprzedać lub podarować lub coś innego uczynić ze swoim majątkiem, opiszcie dokładnie swoją sprawę i zapytajcie się listownie nas o poradę. Otrzymacie ją zupełnie darmo.

3. Gdy potrzebujecie taniego i dobrego robotnika, szczególnie na farmę lub kobietę do domowej roboty, my Wam takiego dostarczymy do Was do domu bez centa kosztów. Zapłacicie nam tylko kilka dolarów za usługę i stemple. Napiszcie nam co Wam potrzeba.

4. Kto z Was pragnie Polskę odwiedzić, niech napisze do nas po bliższe informacje. My wyrobimy Wam potrzebne do wyjazdu dokumenty, — wystaramy się o dobrą kajutę na okręcie, tak iż bezpiecznie wyjechać i przyjechać z powrotem będziecie mogli.

5. Paczki mogą być doręczone w Polsce w czasie około dwu tygodni te które my sprzedajemy. Zawierają one żywność, odzież i narzędzia gospodarskie. Są to wyroby krajowe wyrabiane w Polsce, więc nie potrzebują odbywać dalekiej drogi z Ameryki. Cena ich niska i taniej Wam wyjdzie kupić u nas paczkę, aniżeli wysyłać swoje własne paczki.

Wysyłamy również pieniądze do Polski, płatne 400 złotych za jednego dolara. Opłata dwa dolary extra, Paczki lub pieniądze które wyślecie przez nas, doręczenie jest gwarantowane.

Z szacunkiem,

FELIX FURTEK  
Notariusz Publiczny oraz Biuro Podróży  
226 Exchange St., Chicopee, Mass.



195.00  
25.00  
220.00

Deck B. Aug 14 or 28 Tourist class.

Honorata Krzynowski

149 Lyman St.

Holyoke, Mass

w jeding stronge ticket

---

Swedish American line

---

Boston, Mass

Gentlemen:

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski  
149 Lyman St. Holyoke, Mass.

The above lady is Am. Citizen and  
had a promise ~~to visit~~ from Polish  
Consul in New York to issue a visé,  
~~who~~ Please make a reservation for her

Tourist Class on Deck B. on Gipskolan Aug 14, 1952

from New York to Odra Port, Poland

or same Tourist Class Deck B. on Stockholm

Aug 28, 1952.

Y a



March 24, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski  
14 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

The above-mentioned is an American Citizen and has a promise of a visa from the Polish Consul in New York.

Please make a reservation for her from New York to Odra Port, Poland, tourist class, Deck B. on the Gipsholm, August 14, 1952 or the same tourist class, Deck B. on the Stockholm, August 28, 1952.

Very truly yours,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:12





April 10, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

On March 24, 1952, we sent you the following letter:

Re: Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

The above-mentioned is an American Citizen and has a promise of a visa from the Polish Consul in New York.

Please make a reservation for her from New York to Odra Port, Poland, tourist class, Deck B. on the Gipsholm, August 14, 1952 or the same tourist class, Deck B. on the Stockholm, August 28, 1952.

To the present time we have not yet received an answer from you.

Very truly yours,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:12



Dnia 14 go kwietnia 1952 roku

Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski  
149 Lyman Street  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Szanowna Pani:

Otrzymałem rezerwację dla Pani na okręcie Gripsholm  
14 Sierpnia 1952, Klasa Turystyczna kabina 129 20żko K.

Czy Pani przyjmuje tę rezerwację?

Niech Pani telefonuje do mnie natychmiast.

Z szacunkiem,

Notariusz Publiczny

FF:12



# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO MET/RG

March 27, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

With reference to your letter of March 24th, please be advised that we have the following accommodation to offer your client, Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski, for her consideration:

E.B. M/S GRIPSHOLM-August 14th  
Tourist class-cabin #129-bed K  
Rate of \$205.00 to Gothenburg

We are pleased to give an option on above reservation until one week from the date of this letter, and if acceptable, shall appreciate receiving a deposit of \$30.00 to cover.

We also ask that you kindly have Mrs. Krzynowski complete the enclosed questionnaire and return same to this office.

Appreciating your kind cooperation, we are,

Yours very truly,  
SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

Per

*Mary E. Thorne*



Encl.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 CHICAGO HALL  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773-835-3100  
FAX: 773-835-3101  
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU





# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HAWDOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO

MET/NJ

April 11, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Mass.

Dear Mr. Furtek:

With reference to our telephone conversation of today, we wish to confirm herewith that we are holding the following accommodations for the account of Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski which was also offered in our letter of March 27 in answer to yours of March 24th.

E.B. M/S GRIPSHOLM-August 14th  
Tourist Class-cabin #129-bed-K  
Rate of \$205.00 to Gothenburg

We are pleased to give an option on above reservation until one week from the date of this letter, and if acceptable, shall appreciate receiving a deposit of \$30.00 to cover.

We also ask that you kindly have Mrs. Krzynowski complete the enclosed questionnaire and return same to this office.

Appreciating your kind cooperation, we are

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

PER

*May E. Thornton*

Encl.







April 18, 1952

Swedish American Line  
154 Boylston Street  
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of April 11, 1952,  
please find enclosed our check for \$30.00 as a  
deposit on a reservation for Mrs. Honorata  
Krzynowski, on the E. B. M/S GRIPSHOLM-August 14th,  
Tourist Class-cabin #129-bed-K. Rate of \$205.00 to  
Gothenburg.

Sincerely yours,

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORPORATION

President

FF:12



# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.



TELEPHONE  
HANCOCK 6-4680

CABLE ADDRESS  
HEMLAND

IN REPLY  
REFER TO MET/NJ

April 21, 1952

Mr. Felix Furtek  
Chicopee Bankers Corporation  
226 Exchange Street  
Chicopee, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Furtek:

We wish to thank you for your check in the  
amount of \$30.00 serving as deposit on accommodations  
offered in favor of Mrs. Honorata Krzynowski.

Deposit receipt #83302 is enclosed herewith.

Yours very truly,

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

PER

*Mary Thornton*

Encl.

175.00  
25.00  

---

200.00  
10.00  

---

**SAL**





# CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

226 EXCHANGE ST.

TEL. 852

CHICOPEE, MASS.

Chicopee, Mass., March 24 1952

Received from Mrs. Anni Anta Krausurki \$ 30<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

ON ACCOUNT OF

Steamship Tickets & Tax

Money Orders

Packages

Commission

Passport or Visa Fee

Notary Fee

Service Fee

Poland Case

Miscellaneous

Thirty and 00 Dollars

Deposit on Tourist Class Balance \$ 190<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

THERE IS NO GUARANTEE, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, THAT THE PERSON WILL BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE U.S.A., AND THE AGENCY DOES NOT PROMISE HIS OR HER IMMIGRATION TO U.S.A.

CHICOPEE BANKERS CORP.

FELIX FURTEK AGENCY

BY F. Furtek



Mr. Housack ~~Esq.~~  
149 N. York St. New York, Mass.

